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ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL ANTI SLAVE-RY CONVENTION.

To the Cilizens of the United States.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION of the friends of liberty, in the U. S., convened in the city of New York, on the 12th and 13th of May, 1841, for the purpose of considering the propriety of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported by them at the next election, having with great nanimity, agreed upon the adoption of that measure, and having unanimously selected as their candidates James G. Birney, of New York, for President, and Thomas Morris, of Ohio, for Vice President, consider it likewise proper to accompany the announcement of this result of their deliberations, with a brief statement of the reasons which have impelled them to adopt this policy, and an explicit avowal of the principles by which in their associated political action, they consider themselves under obligation to be governed.

We find the government of the United States, as a matter of existing fact, under the control of the slave

On a review of the political history of the country, we find that the general government, under all its succes sive administrations, since the adoption of the present Constitution, has been wielded by the slave power, for its own perpetuity, extension, and supremacy, not simply in a neglect of the great interests of the country at large, and especially of the free States, but in actual and persevering hostility to those interests, and that too, in the presence of abundant testimony on the part of slaveholding statesmen themselves, (whether avowedly friendly or unfriendly to the perpetuity of the slave system,) to the great truth that the interests of free and slave labor cannot be reconciled with each other, and that freedom and slavery can not long co-exist under

While the Jeffersons, the Washingtons, the Pinckneys, the Henrys, and the other prominent statesmen of the South who may be reckened among the friends of free institutions for the white man, have with one voice assured us that they expected to secure this inestimable blessing by no process which should not include the emancipation of the colored man—on the other hand, the Leighs, the McDuffies, the Calbouns, the Clays, the Dews, and other prominent statesmen, and leading minds of the South, who have argued for the perpetuity of the slave system, have, at the same time, very significant cantly admitted that they do not expect to secure the object of their wishes at a less expense than the ultimate enslavement of the great mass of the laboring population of the mass of the laboring population. ulation of the country, northern and southern, and tot

During the fifty-two years of our national history, under the present constitution, the office of President has been held by a slaveholder, forty years.

ding parties that have, in turn, ruled over the destinies

Under the reign of the Slave Power over this nation. we have witnessed the national diplomacy and the treaty-making power uniformly and efficiently subservient to the interests of slavery, at the expense of the national

The slave power has moulded the measures of the naits political economy, in subserviency to the wishes of the slaveholders, and in opposition to the interests and general wishes of the non-slaveholding States.

ed a national bank, then declared it un sed interests might seem, for the time being,

proscribed and prohibited foreign commerce, it has clamored for domestic manufactures, and a protective tariff; again, it has demanded and obtained the abandonment of that policy, and a return to free trade, on the threat of a dissolution of the Union, unless the free labor States would concede to the demand. It has declared war, under pretence of protecting that foreign commerce, carried on by the free North, which, at the same time, it declared to be a national curse, and which, the measures it dictated, including the war, were

adapted, if not intended to annihilate.

It has shown, in its conduct of that war, and particu-

rity stipulation for the future.

tions of dollars upon the free laboring North, to sustain pro-the expenses of a war of aggression upon its own inter-para

the expenses of a war of aggression upon the state of the expenses of a war of aggression upon the state of power between the impoverished South, and the more prosperous and industrious North, by crippling the energies of the latter, and reducing it, as nearly as possible, to the level of the former.

The immense pecuniary sacrifices and burdens thus imposed upon the free laboring North, by the action of the Slave power through the National Government, has become still more insupportable, in consequence of other depredations upon our free labot by a process, which no depredations upon our free labot by a process, which no depredations upon our free labot hy a process, which no depredations upon our free labot hy a process, which no depredations upon our free labot hy a process, which no depredations upon our free labot hy a process, which no depredations upon our free labot hy a process, which no depredations upon our free labot hy a process, which no depredations upon our free labot hy a process, which no depredations upon our free labot hy a process, which no depredations upon our free labot hy a process, which no depredations upon our free labot hy a process, which no depredations upon our free labot hy a process of the state of the cause of liberty is to be expected; from the recent elevation of a slaveholder to the Chief Magnetic transported to the cause of liberty is to be expected; from the recent elevation of a slaveholder to the Chief Magnetic transported to the cause of liberty is to be expected; from the recent elevation of a slaveholder to the Chief Magnetic transported to the cause of liberty is to be expected; from the recent elevation of a slaveholder to the Chief Magnetic transported to the cause of liberty is to be expected; from the recent elevation of a slaveholder to the Chief Magnetic transported to the cause of liberty is to be expected; from the recent elevation of a slaveholder to the Chief Magnetic transported to the cause of liberty is to be expected; from the recent elevation of a sla the overthrow of slavery itself. We allude now to the mercantile and financial losses to the free North, which must unavoidably result from its business connections with the pauperised South. Losses which can only be nation is digraced and burdened.

holding community, relying on slave labor for its agricultural products, ever supported, or can support itself, but by direct or indirect supplies from, or depredations upon other communities with which it holds intercourse.

God never intended that one half or two thirds of a community should subsist upon the unrequited labor of the other half. A slight acquaintance with history may assure us, that it never yet has been done. And a very moderate stock of common sense and common etic may serve to convince any candid inquirer

It is will understood that the British West India qualifications, viz: First, that he shall promote the interdependent on the mother country, not only for their mil stary defence against their plundered agriculturists, but also for their pounders. eir pecuniary means of escaping the horrors

It has been affirmed that the slaveholding North American Prosinces were brought into the measure of joining the Northern and Eastern Provinces in their revolutionary struggle against Great Britain, chiefly by the belief that a war would confiscate or wipe out, in some way, the debt due from the slaveholding planters to the merchants of England and which the wares unable to

pay.

From that time to the present, it is not believed that

twenty years have at any period elapsed, (and seldom more than ten years,) without a general bankruptcy among the planters of the slave States, the burden of

the fact that southern bankruptcy needed loans from some source which the South could not supply, and which its ingenuity could not devise, without a mingling up of its own credit with that of the free laboring North. in a common partnership bank. The same bank lost its charter because the South had become indebted to it, and to the northern merchants beyond their ability to pay, and therefore, it became convenient to bury the itor and his collecting agent in one common grave.

The second National Bank owed its birth and its death to the same causes. Boston was overwhelmed with sudden and unexpect ted bankruptcy in 1828, because she had sold her do-mestic manufactures and imported goods to the South,

and the South was unable to pay, A similar visitation, connected in part, with the cotto ulations (commenced at the South, and ended at the North, in 1826,) was inflicted upon the city of New

Again, in 1837, something like 100 millions of dol lars was lost, to the city of New York, and to other northern cities, towns, and villages, in proportion, from a

The loss of 90 millions of dollars, by the States of Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, in 1838, in consequence of the refusal of the Mississippians to pay for the slaves illegally imported into that State, fell ultimately, of course, (notwithstanding the recent decision of th Supreme Court,) upon the northern people, who had trusted them, in various forms, to the full amout of the

supposed proceeds of the slave traffic of 1836 and '7.

Northern funds, to vast amounts, have been engulphed, and lost forever, in the Pontine marches of Southern Banks, and Southern Stocks. Northern Banks, withi a few months past, have suspended or stopped specie payment because they had purchased, or been founded upon, Southern State Stocks.

It is now well known that the late United State Bank (of Pennsylvania) was ruined chiefly by its con nection with the slaveholding South.

Such are a few specimens of a class of facts, of which e can scarcely present the condensed outline. In such circumstances it is, that we find ourselve nder the control of a National Government, governed

by the slave power. re pecuniary burdens and embarrassment the sole, or the most grievous items in our catalogue of complaints. We only see in them the symbol of sorer chastisements. We read in them the evidence that we are beginning to taste the bitter fruits of a corrupt treethat wee are reaping the deserved penalty of past trans

The same slave power that plunders our purses has declared open war upon our civil, political, and religious And the menace has already proved itself to be no idle

Already is our right of petition cloven down, and the first thrill of alarm that was felt, for a time, through the free States, seems subsiding, and setting down into the calm of quiet submission to a despotism too formida-

bis to be successfully grappled with!

The lawless violence, riots, mobs, arsons, lynchings, and murders, with which the slave power has attempted. ted to fortify itself, both in the free and the slave Sta instead of having been discountenanced and checked by our National and State governments, have been counenanced by the tone of Executive messages, and by the action of the Post Office Department of the Federal

In connection with all this, and more than all this, we see reason to apprehend that the long-deferred punishment of our great national sin, is now about to be visited upon us, and with a weight proportioned to the Divine bearance that has given us, as a people, the opportual councils during the entire period of our national existence, and under the administration of all the contension that God is just, and that his justice cannot sleep forever, shall we be considered fanatical for entertainin sentiments, after so fearful an addition to the

The intolerable national disgrace of transforming the seat of our National Government into the most extensive, odious, and brutalizing slave market in the known world -a market by means of which parents are separate from children, and children from parents, husbands from wives, and wives from husbands—a traffic which has been presented as a nuisance by a grand jury of the Federal District itself—a traffic described in the petition of Judge Cranch, and eleven hundred citizens of the It has established a national bank, then decisred it unconstitutional and broken it down—again re-established
it, and again broken it down at its pleasure—just as its

District, as being more cruei in its operations, and the African slave trade
its and again broken it down at its pleasure—just as its

itself, which has been prohibited by our want as attopiracy—such a disgrace, we cannot be regard as allo-gether insupportable by a free people, fatal to the preser-vation of liberty, and involving a degree of national guilt, which must be purged away at all hazards, and

vithout any delay or compromise.

At no former period of our national history had it be come so fully demonstrated, as at present, that no national administration will ever break the bonds of the slave power that has hitherto controlled us unless it be an administration that comes into power for this distinct end, and is supported for this object, as being of para-

mount claims and of all-controlling importance.

That the late administration was chained to the the slave power, we need not waste time to make manifest. Equally plain is it, that the administration that annex to the free North, that the preservation and aggregated it on the 4th of March last, was equally supgrandizement of itself, were more regarded than the vinpliant and servile. When it comes to be publicly an-nounced by the President himself that no member of his dication of the national honor, nounced by the President himself that no member of his It has terminated that war by a treaty of Peace, in cabinet expects to hold his place on any other condition which no redress was obtained for the past, and no secu- than that of being known as standing aloof from the support of human freedom, the question is settled beyond the possibility of a mistake, that the administration is pro-slavery, and holds the support of the slave system paramount to the national welfare, and the national honor. Nor will it be claimed that anything more favorable to the cause of liberty is to be expected, from

national administration can prevent, otherwise than by accomplish, the support of the fundamental principles of liberty, cannot be reckoned as within the range of their

guarded against by a total non-intercourse between the free and slave States, or by the abolition of the slave that we will abandon political life entirely, or that our that we will abandon political life entirely, or that our that we will abandon political life entirely, or that our that we will abandon political life entirely, or that our that we will abandon political life entirely, or that our that we will abandon political life entirely.

among the planters of the slave States, the burden of which has fallen ultimately, upon their importers, their mechanics, their artizans, their manufacturers, and their hankers; and these reside, chiefly, in the non-slaveholding than themselves would do the work for them. It would have been declining to act as an anti-slavery party, because they preferred that somebody else should do so; for neith-

> avoid being either a pro-slavery or an anti-slavery party in politics,
>
> These reasons satisfy our own minds that a nomina
> tion should be made by the friends of liberty, for them selves, and we know of no reasons why the

In respect to the candidates selected we have no or asion to say a word by way either of explanation of eulogy.

To those in our republic who love liberty, and who

acquaint themselves with the history of passing event the bare announcement of their names will be sufficien the inalienable right of every citizen to recomm candidates for office, we only ask that their qualification may be examined and that a judgment be formed in ac-cordance with the facts of the case. We ask none o our friends to vote for them, unless, in their own cor sciences, they think them mentally and morally qualifie to hold the offices for which they are nominate we ask, in the name of bleeding humanity, of outraged justice, of disgraced republicanism, and of heaven's own truth, for a conscientious and hearty union of all the friends of liberty, in the support of able, wise, good and "just men," who will "rule in the fear of God," execute judgment between a man and his neighbor deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor "defend the poor and needy," and use civil government for the very object for which it was instituted among

In the light of the considerations already presented, can scarcely be necessary to frame a separate argument to show the necessity of nominating tried friends of liberty, disconnected with either of the servile parties, to represent us in the Congress of the United States.—

There it is that the great battle is emphatically to be fought, and experience has shown that the work requires nen who cannot be diverted from their purpose, or luced to compromise their principles or postpone the claims of equity, from any contheir political connection with the slave power. It avails le that our members of Congress are chosen exclu sively by northern votes, so long as the voters, abolition ists and all, confine their suffrages to candidates selected for them by parties dependent for their power upon the favor of the slaveholding South. When we see a slaveholder clothed with the controlling power of Speaker of the House of Representatives by the votes of anti-slavery nbers of that body, and hear them advocate a fut instead of a present abolition of slavery in the federa District for the avowed object of securing the election of a pro-slavery President and a slaveholding Vice Presi ent, the policy of supporting such members of Congress by anti-slavery votes becomes too plain a matter for an extended argument. On this policy, the abolition of slavery ery in the federal District will always have to be spoker

of as still future. The next problem for the friends of liberty to dispose of, is that which relates to the policy of carrying this great question not only into our presidential and congressional elections, but likewise into our state, county ownship, city and other local elections; of nominating all the candidates for civil office for which free citizer are called upon to give their votes, and thus separating ourselves entirely and forever from both and from all the

other political parties in our country.

In every view we have been able to take of the question, and whether we examine it as a matter of policy or of principle, we have been unable to arrive at any other nclusion than that which calls for the entire separatio just described, and for the independent nomination by the friends of liberty, for all the offices in the gift of the

eople.

If it be true, as has already been affirmed, that both and that all the political parties of the country not avowedly and openly anti-slavery in their character, are, and forever must be, pro-slavery, until they openly and honestly change their position and character and become anti-slavery parties in politics, than any manner or degree of political connection with any one of them, while they remain what they are at present, must be wrong in principle and disastrous in practice. How can two walk together, except they be agreed ! How can a How can he be the supporter man serve two masters? of liberty, and yet mingle his political activities with the supporters of despotism? How can he fight the battles of freedom under the flag of the slave power?

In this country, it is well known that state, and coun ty, and township, and city, and ward, and village offi-cers, are, for the most part nominated and elected by the political parties that are characterized by their na politics: that there are not local nominations are made chiefly with the view of strengthening the parties, and thus promoting the great national objects the party has in view. The national politics are thus carried into the

To support the local candidates of the party, therefore is to render effectual support to the national politics of the nominating party. And if these national politics are pro-slavery politics, as the national politics of every party except an anti-slavery party inevitably must be, then the support of these local candidates is an effective support of the slave power. For the question of liberty or slave is (in its own changeless nature,) a question paramount to all other questions, and, of necessity, it will always become, practically, the great test question, in all parties, whether pro-slavery or anti-slavery in their character.

It has been objected to this view, that the policy of nominating state and local officers, in reference mainly to national questions, is bad policy; that local concerns are thus lost sight of, and local officers chosen in relation to

thus lost sight of, and local officers chosen in relation to objects over which they have no direct or official control. Be it so, for the sake of the argument. It remains true that the state and local candi didates of such parties, therefore, by the objector's own showing, is to do that which ought not to be done, for other reasons besides those which we have urged, and

without at all impairing their force.

But there is another answer to the objection. We do not admit that in respect to the great and fundamental question of liberty or elavery, as involved in national pol itics, it is either wrong or unwise to make it a test ques-tion in all our local and municipal elections. It may be unwise and illiberal to require of a local candidate, (as is commonly required,) a virtual pledge to support a party and accomplices, who do their bidding, in their official founded on a sub-treasury or a national bank. It does intercourse with the people. Who would tremble at the not follow that he ought not to be pledged to fundamental morality in opposition to dishonesty—to liberty in op-position to slavery—to the fundamental principles of civ-il government, and against the elements of anarchy and espotie power.

nation is digraced and burdened.

To say, then, that we will not, as friends of liberty, nominate our own candidates for office, is to say, either that we will abandon political life entirely, or that our political activities shall be wielded in the support of oppression, and against the foundation principles of our republican institutions. Neither of these positions are we prepared to assume, and therefore we cheerfully accept the only alternative in our power.

despotic power.

On this principle it is, that oaths of office—of allegiance—of featly to the Constitution—are required of those who hold office under our government. Is it wrong, narrow-minded, or impolitic, for the friends of liberty to require of their candidates, for whom they are to vote, that they practically recognize the first principles of the Declaration of Independence—that all men are created equal? But how can they do this, while they permit themselves as voters, as candidates, and as holders of loprepared to assume, and therefore we cheerfully accept the only alternative in our power.

To defer nominating in the hope that one or both the present political parties will nominate friends of liberty, would be to hope not only without, but against evidence.

Declaration of Independence—that all men are created equal? But how can they do this, while they permit themselves as voters, as candidates, and as holders of local offices, to be chained to the car of a great national pro-slavery party in politics, to bear its name, to carry its dence.

present political parties will nominate friends of liberty, would be to hope not only without, but against evidence.

No intelligent hody of men will ever attempt to elect a president of the United States, without seeking in their candidate either one or the other of the two following against evidence in the continuous extrements of seek its constitutional overthrow.

Candidates may be recommended to different classes of citizens as possessing both these opposite qualities. But none will be seriously supported, without claiming they possess either one or the other of them.

If any body of men should nominate presidential candidates on the ground, honestly and openly avowed, that they are hostile to slavery, then that body of men would become, by that very act, an anti-slavery party in politics.

It is in the smaller and local elections that the great in the smaller and local elections that the great in the smaller and local elections that the great in the smaller and local elections that the great in the smaller and local elections that the great in the smaller and local elections that the great in the smaller and local elections that the great in the smaller and local elections that the great in the smaller and local elections that the great in the smaller and local elections that the great in the smaller and local elections that the great in the smaller and local elections that the great in the smaller and local elections that the great in the smaller and local elections that the great in the smaller and local elections that the great in the smaller and local elections that the great in the smaller and local elections that the great in the great national pro-slavery party in politics, to be chained to the car of a great national pro-slavery and to labor in its pay?

Experience has recently taught us, what a knowledge of mankind should have taught us, what a knowledge of mankind should have taught us, what a knowledge of mankind should have taught us, what a knowledge of mankind should have taught us, what a k

friends of liberty, they would have involved themselves the same interest that the higher elections are to those in the absurdity and the disgrace of saying that they who are in a position to be affected by them. How manifestly futile, then, is the attempt to enlist the great mass of our citizens in a national contest against the slave orget their free principles, and to act in concert with the friends of despotism, at the local elections, at the very points where their power is most felt, and their activity most effective! Very few men in the nation expect to fill the office of President, but tens and perhaps h ds understand their competency to fill mino offices, and know of no good reason why they should no serve their fellow citizens in that way, if it can be done without a sacrifice of correct principles. What great na-tional object will ever be attained without the co-opera-tion of these men?

For what other object than to subserve its own unhal owed ends, should a party tied hand and foot in all its great national arrangements to the car of the slave pow er, select its local candidates from among the reputed ad vocates of liberty! Let it once be understood that the local, village candidate will not aid in the elevation of the national candidate; that the advocate of liberty, if nominated, will not be the advocate likewise of the national pro-slavery party, and the illusion vanishes at once; the mination is reserved for a more available candidate.-To fail of supporting the Presidential candidate is to abjure the party, whose incarnation and personification the

Thus demonstrable is it, that, in their political activities, at the local elections, there can be no compromise or truce between the friends of liberty and of slavery, in which the friends of liberty will not lose all and gain

nothing—and the friends of slavery lose nothing and gain all. Thus it ever has been, in all attempted alliance beeen vice and virtue, between holiness and sin. Unless the friends of liberty make their own nominations, at all the town and county and village and city and ward elections, they will be divided against each other-they will vote against each other, and thus their old party predilections and antipathies will be perpetuated. They will continue to be jealous of each other, as they have hitherto been, and can never act in harmony, nor with mutual confidence in great national elections.

It has been found by experiment that county, town-ship, village, city, and ward nominations and votes are among the most effectual measures for carrying the discussion of anti-slavery principles and measures into the remote corners of the community. The question then presents itself in a practical form, in a place where its claims must be, in some manner, disposed of, and at a

time when it can neither be evaded nor postponed, Is it asked, What do you want of an anti-slavery justice of the peace? of an anti-slavery path-master? of an anti-slavery constable? of an anti-slavery coroner? of an anti-slavery assessor? of anti-slavery selectmen, or super visors, or aldermen, or mayou?

We answer, in the first place, what do you want of pro-slavery incumbents of these offices? Anti-slavery or they must be; anti-slavery they canno steadily and to any good purpose, while connected with a national pro-slavery party. Do you prefer such men to the known and uncompromising friends of human liber-Are your interests safer in their hands

We answer, in the second place, justices of the peace in some of the States, decide upon the claims of southern kidnappers to the unfortunate and defenceless persons they seize as fugitive slaves. In other States, justices, asssors, supervisors, selectmen, &c., form the Boards of Excise for licensing or refusing to license the venders of strong drink. On their action it very much depends whether a lawless and bacchanalian mob shall rule in this country, whether free discussion shall be permitte whether our printing presses devoted to liberty shall be ned, and our Lovejoys sacrificed to the popular fury, at the bidding of the slaveholder.

For the want of anti-slavery constables, hundreds of fugitive slaves, to say nothing of free people of color, have been seized and returned into hopeless bondage.— Should a constable be devoid of humanity? The execujustice and of mercy? The man who knows how charge manfully the duties of a constable, must be indeed a whole man-a discriminating, a merciful, and yet a prompt man. Produce the perfect model of a village made effective, unless our action shows that there is constable, and you have in many important respects, the model of an efficient, and yet a law-abiding and a liberty-loving President. To say that a constable need not be an intelligent and faithful friend of liberty, is to say that liberty has nothing to do with a proper execution of of the laws! Would you do well to deliver the unfortuof the laws! Would you do well to deliver the unfortu-nate and the poor in our midst into the hands of constables who look with contempt upon the slave? Can yo preserve a rational respect for civil government, if you ommit the execution of the laws into the hands of men undeserving of respect ?-men who make law and gov-

A path-master or surveyor of the highways is the mr and their young sons are required to labor, day by day on the public streets and roads. Is it indeed of no con sequence whether this public officer has learned the im-portant distinction between a laboring man and a work ng beast? If not, then let the frinds of liberty declin e nomination of their own path-masters.

A coroner too, should be mentally and morally qualified to distinguish a MAN from a mere connecting link between man and the lower animals! And he should have a man's heart beating in his own bosom. He should ac count human life of equal and inestimable value, wheth-er connected with a sable or pallid skin. Otherwise hu-man life might be sacrificed at the North as it often is at the South, without the rebute of the law, and in confor

Liberty is secure, or otherwise in any country, and especially in a republic, very much in proportion to the discrimination and faithfulness with which the municipal and village offices are placed in the hands of wise, ndependent and good men.

The vital point of connection between a civil govern

the local officers who come most in contact with the peo-ple, who mingle with them most freely; who touch shem at the ten thousand points where no Grand Monarch could touch them, who see and watch them with the ten thousand Argus eyes which no President passesses; whose example, for good or evil, is most seen, and most extensively felt, and whose facilities are the greatest for infusing the spirit of the government into the hearts of the people. The Emperora of China and of Russia could not be despotic, were it not for their ten thousand aids and accomplices; who do their hidding in their official the hands of intelligent, courageous and uncorruptible friends of freedom? Where were the power of a Tarquin or a Casar, if every local and subordinate officer were a Brutus? Who would fear the treachery of a were a Brutus ! Who would fear the treachery of a Cataline, the ambition of a Napoleon, or the cruelty of a bloody Mary Tudor, if every justice of the peace and constable and assessor, and path-master and coroner in the republic were a Hampden, a Sidney, a Tell, a John Knoz,

A thrill of alarm would doubtless run like electricity through the nation, if it were seriously proposed that the President of the United States, (even though he were not the known tool of the slave power) should hold the appeintment of all the path-masters, and coroners, and con-stables, and justices of the peace in the Republic. But if the friends of liberty have irrevocably made up their minds to have no hand in the selection of these officers, or if the great first principles of human rights are not to furnish the test by which they are to be selected, then the

my other hands.

The truth is, a disregard for human rights should, or The truth is, a disregard for human rights should, on all occasions, and every where, he considered a disqualification for civil office—whatever that office may be.—"He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God?" "Judges and officers shalt thou make thee," said the Hebrew lawgiver, "in all the gates which the Lord thy God giveth thee, and they shall rule the people with just judgment." Whether the power were to be exercised on a broad or a narrow scale, whether at Jerusalem er at Dan, or at Becesheba, one unvarying rule—justice—a regard for human rights, this was the grand qualification, the sine que now, without which, all other qualifications, were deemed insufficient. Nothing shirt n-- "he that ruleth over men must be just."

officer, endorses his character for integrity and a regard for human rights. This endorsement to higher to becomes, in a measure, his passport to higher to higher the very purpose of using its collective wisdom?

We hold it self-evident that legislators should be pledged. offices, on the principle that "he who is faithful in the least is also faithful in much." The pathmaster becomes an assessor-the assessor a justine-the justice a State Legislator, a member of Congress-a President. An humble individual was chosen to the office of county clerk. The influence he acquired in this station carried became Governor of State-then a Senator, for eighteen years, in the Senate of the United States, where once and again, his voice decided great national questions. One individual whose vote contributed to elect him to the office of county clerk, was never able, perhaps, afterwards, to arrest his onward and upward march o power, however serious might have been his fears for the result on the public weal.

A friend of liberty votes for a candidate doubtful firmness or of unfixed principle, to to represent him in the Legislature of the State. He is elected. The interests or wishes of the party that nominated him become the rule of his political action in that body. A Senator of the United States is to be chosen, and the member elected by the vote of the friend of liberty casts his vote for a Senator subservient to the Slave Power. Thus it is that the friends of liberty, in this country, have done the bidding of slavery, for the last fifty years. Do we dream of producing an opposite result without swerving at all from the course marked out by the foot-prints of our fathers?

It has been urged that the Governors and the cause of liberty, and in conformity with the progress of public opinion they will do morewill do all that is requisite to be done. Why then, it is earnestly asked, should the friends of iberty nominate candidates for State offices?

But is it probable that State Legislatures connected with national pro-slavery parties, and looking to the slaveholders for support to their Presidential candidates, will give us United States' Senators faithfully pledged against the slave power? That they will earnestly and perseveringly recommended the abolition of slavery in the Federal District—the prohibition of the inter-state slavetrade and other important national measures in favor of liberty? To suppose this, is to suppose that they will abandon the support of pro-slavery Presidents, and become connected with an anti-slavery party in politics just such a one as the friends of liberty have already or ganized, and to which, fellow-citizens, we ask your support. Whenever they do this, we shall be with them, o

course, because they will then have come over to the ground we now occupy. But present appearances, we fear, do not indicate that such will soon be their course Certainly it will not be while the friends of liberty join with them, and help to fortify their present positi ical action, by the friends of liberty, may indeed stimu late the rival parties, when nearly balanced, to take some farther steps, in State legislation, where that work has ought not to anticipate. Nor ought we to expect that the stimulus of fear, (through which, chiefly, a correct State action has been thus far obtained,) can be longer neaning in our professions. While we would not forget, therefore, or undervalue

the State action in favor of liberty, that has already taken place, we can find in it no solid ground of argument against the position we have assumed. We would not ompromise the future, by our complacency with the past. In our gratitude for a few crumbs of encourage ent to the slave, we would not ourselves, assist to rive his fetters. "The ruse of gradualism," has too long and too often, and in two many deceptive forms, deluded the friends of liberty, hitherto. It is high time to break off all parley with a fee so deceitful—se rich in cunning, tratagement expedients.

It will scarcely be claimed that (with a few brilliant ex-

ceptions) there is anything of hearty, intelligent, and manly attachment to the principles of liberty, and the cause of human rights, among the prominent candidates we are invited by the other parties in our State elections to support. Such a plea in their favor could hardly be made unblushingly, by the side of the apology urged on their behalf, that they deem it impolitic to identify them-selves with the friends of liberty, lest it should injure their party, deprive them of votes, or offend the wo-men-whippers of the South. We ask whether the sup-port of such candidates, and of such parties, becomes an American freeman, jesious of his country's honor, and anxious to secure and to promote human rights? Is it, indeed, the very best thing the friends of liberty, in this neteenth century, & in this land of the pilgrims can do imous, and self-denying) to fight the battles of liberty in the teeth of lawless power? Can we be tempted with such a bait, to abandon the heaven-attested principle, erty-stricken South; whereby the latter may be relieved that "he that ruleth over men must be just"-that secuthe throbbing hearts of its sincere worshippers.

No.-whatever partial or temporary advantages

of such "partizan politics," the friends of liberty are preparing to cleanse themselves, and to come up.

If there are gifted and honorable friends of liberty still connected with the service parties, (as doubtless there are) they should be invited and encouraged by a correct example, to change their position. The more intelligent they are, the more comprehensive their views, the more discriminating their vision, the more gigantic their power are our claims on their co-operation, and the less cause of complaint have they, on their part, that the friends of liberty do not honor them with their sufferings while they array themselves on the wrong side of a conflict, in which there can be no neutrality, and no middle gro It will doubtless be inquired of us, what features of a national policy we design and expect the men of our choice will pursue in the case of their election, in respect to those "other great interests," on account of which the claims of human liberty have hitherto been postponed, and which are commonly supposed to have no manner of connexion with the principles of human rights, as involved in the great slave question.

We answer:—
1. In the first place—Every political party and administration has its paramount object—its test questions. It has likewise its "minor questions"—its matters to be decided by mutual consultation; by "concessions"—it may be be-and in the light of its ever increasing wi m under the guidance of a wise course of experimen

What if the liberty party should have the test ques

tions?—and suppose they should be emencipation—abd litton—human freedom, instead of the price, of cotton a Suppose "tariff,"—"Bank,"—"Sub-Treasury," and oth er topics of doubtful disputation among our wiscet "and

of an adherence to this standard can preserve the liberties and pledged only to the doctrines of liberty, and of abo of either Hebrews or Americans. In all our gates, or depositories of power, whether at Washington City, at Harrisburgh, at Albany, at Boston, at Concord, or in the most obscure neighborhood where the path-master is choof such men than they are in the hands of men, pledg-Whoever gives his vote for any subordinate ed beforehand, to local, partial, and sectional interest

ed, beforehand, to self-evident principles, and to corres ponding measures, concerning which no honest and in-telligent friends of liberty can differ. The unpledged points should be those concerning which there is a pos sibility of gaining further light by discussion.

We answer in the second place, that in respect to all the great financial, pecuniary, and money interests of the country, the abolition of slavery, includes in ithim into the State Legislature. From this he self, as a mere measure of political economy, elements of became Governor of State—then a Senator, for relief, of enrichment, and of prosperity, which are of vastly greater value and importance than all that can be accomplished either by tariffs, or free-trade, by Banks or Sub-Treasuries, by this, or that, or the other proposed mode of managing the national funds. These classes of measures lie manifestly on the surface—they are the mere forms of public wealth. And although there may be room for an intelligent choice between them, yet no impartial or reflecting economist, or statesman can claim for either of them anything more than comparative utility and minor importance. But the question of free or slave-labor is a question vital to the prosperity of any people—lying at the very basis of individual and national wealth.

3. We answer in the third place, that by the abolition of slavery, and by that measure only (or at least by the overthrow of the ascendancy of the slave power in the national councils) a termination can be never ceasing fluctuations and destructive changes in-

flicted upon us by the slave power.

The free laboring north can thrive well enough comparatively speaking, either on the system of a protective tariff, or of free-trade-either with or without a subtreasury, or a national bank. All it need ask is rational stability, security from capricious change, and from

the hostile overturn of all its settled arrangements. A security from change, for thirty years to come, in the great measures of national policy; [excepting of course the needed change from slave to free-labor Legislatures of the States, notwithstanding their of it;] would be worth a hundred fold more than all the connection with the national politics of their differences that can be supposed to arise from the advanparties, have, in some instances, done much for tages of the one proposed system of political economy or finance, over its rival.

4. We answer in the fourth place, that by the removal of the disturbing force of so unnatural an anomaly as the system of unpaid and compulsory labor, from the activities of human enterprise, a change might perhaps be wrought in the relative positions of things which should render totally unnecessary and unmean questions of national policy now urged and debated as essential, both at the North and at the South, Measures now indispensible might be found wholly inadmissible. and measures now hostile to me interests of the country, might then be found not only compatible with, but high

promotive of them.
When there shall no longer be a conflict between the opposing interests of free and slave labor, then and not until then, will it be possible for the wisest legislators on earth to determine with certainty and precision, the national policy that will be in every respect, best adapted to secure the common and then harmonious interests of the great and united whole. And until that time, it will certainly be impossible, as it ever has been, to hit upon any system of policy which shall permanently satisfy the Southern States, or harmonize in any good degree, the interests of the North and of the South

5. We answer in the fifth place, that the great does rine of human rights involved in the question of abolition-in other words, the fundamental principles of human equality, equity, justice, mercy, humanity, regard for human nature as such, irrespective of factitio tor of the laws-should be know little of the claims of not already been completed. More than this, we think we artificial distinctions, and in opposition to arbitrary and blood of Abolitionism, comprise not only the best, but the only sure standard and test by which all the apparently subordinate and doubtful questions of legislation and of political economy should be decided. It is only in the light of these great principless [which no administration but an anti-slavery one will ever honestly embrace or thoroughly understand] that any clue can be found to those perplexing problems about which narrow-minded and mere self-politicians so constantly wrangle, without ever settling them at all, or placing them upon

any permanent or sure basis,

The great end of human government is the protection of the rights of men, and the preservation of the public peace and safety, and where this end is duly regarded the advancement of the public prosperity cannot but be secured on the most equitable and stable basis.

without undertaking therefore to foretell, precisely, every measure of political economy which a thoroughly abolitionized national administration, would find it proper to adopt, we may venture to specify a few things which such an administration would not do.

It would not busy itself perpetually with expedients to enhance the price of the products of always large.

dients to enhance the price of the products of slave-labo and to open markets for them in all parts of the known world, while it studiously avoided doing anything to procure a market for the free products of the grain-grow-ing North-West.

In adjusting the details of a tariff of duties on imports

shut out foreign grown cotton from the manufacturers of the free North, while it exempted foreign manufactured to rally round the standard set up by such parties? To goods from taxation, for the benefit of the slaveholding support such candidates? Have we descended so low?

And are we reduced to such straits? Is it to such It would not solicitously seek, as an object of great consumer.

It would not solicitously seek, as an object of great claims as these that we are to surrender the policy of public concernment and utility, either by the aid of a choosing men to represent men—republicans to embody Sub-Treasury, a National Bank, or any other instrumenrepublicanism—friends of liberty (generous, magnantality or institution devised for the purpose, an artificial tality or institution devised for the purpose, an artificial

it would not carefully tax the free born and exempt the planter who lives upon the labor of others. It would not

from the disadvantages of their condition, by rity dwells only with integrity that livery lives only in fest and gross robbery of the former. It would not shape its measures in conformity with the corrupt principle that wealth is the chief object of legislation, that its possession have been incidentally gained by mingling in the train and clinging to the skirts of the slave power, [and gained at the expense of the compromises which were social, intellectual and moral interests of man may be interest. In disposing of the public lands, it would not select the methods best adapted to secure an inequality of distribution, for the especial benefit of slaveholders, at the especial pense and to the discouragement of the free laboring emi-grant and settler. It would not seek to tax and restrict

ruiuous and disgraceful wars, especially with the red men of the ferest on our frontiers. Least of all, would it do this, for the inglorious purpose of sending the hardy yeomanry of the North, at their own expense, at the bidding of the slave-holder, on the bloedhound errand of scenting the track of fugitive slaves across the everglades of Florida, and kidnapping men, women, children, and babes, for victims on the after of slavery.

It would not violate fundamental morality, or invade human rights on any pleas of state necessity however.

plausibly or importunately they might be urged. It would not favor or tolerate unjust or anti-republican monopolics of any kind, to make the rich richer, and monopolies of any kind, to make the rich richer poor poorer, in any department of legislative action These things, we confidently hope and trust, the friends of liberty, in their associated political action, will not

In the activitities of state, county, township, village,

and city politics, the friends of impertial liberty and in-allenable human rights, if true to their trust, will not fail to array themselves against those disgraceful and wicked arrangements through which vice in licensed by law, the morals of the people underwined by their professed and constitutional gurdians, and crime and pauperism cres-

constitutional gurdians, and crime and pauperism created under the authority of the State for the emplament of gamblers, venders of strong drinks, and other paupers of vice.

Without assuming to decide what the course of corpolitical associates shall be—we may venture to suggest to them the propriety of seeking such a change in the constitution of the United States as shall place the

the hands of the people themselves, without the intervention of a college of electors, the votes to be counted and returned as at present, in States in which they are

respectively given.

In a well directed and bearty endeavor to extend the benefits of education to the entire community, to the poor as well as to the rich, and wholly irrespective of color, caste, occupation and condition, the associated friends of liberty, we are persuaded, will not be found backward in giving a practical form and expression to their well ciple, that intelligence is incompatible with slavery, and that knowledge is the basis and bulwark of with this expose of their views, the Convention in

men they will not be thought to have lost sight of the arious interests and objects to which the attention of the patriot and statesman should be directed, amidst activities of political life. If charged with being men of one idea, in respect to public affairs, they ask that comprehensiveness, and scope, and magnitude of that "one idea" may be well guaged, weighed, appreciated

It is the idea that "righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people," It is the idea that all human power is derived from the Creator of men, and unless wielded in conformity with his laws, must become a curse, instead of a blessing to mankind. It is the idea that law is for the preservation of rights It is the idea that God governs the world-that it is always good policy to do right, and bad policy to do

wrong.
Such an idea, we think sufficiently comprehensive to cover the entire ground of national policy, that the country now needs, and is vainly striving, by its present expedients to obtain. Such an idea we shall account it s ent honor to have embraced, and to have successfully laid at the basis of our national and State legisla

ion.
In the realization of such an idea we look for the long sought desideratum for elevating the great masses of mankind from the servility, degradation, vice, ignorance, and loss of self-respect which have, from age to age made them the almost passive and unstruggling victims of arbitrary power. In demanding the redress of the slaves' wrongs, in the first place, as the great paramount object of our political endeavors, we do not forget that there may be other wrongs to be redressed. But we select, as most important, the case most palpable and immeasurably the most grievous and pressing -the case of the uncomplaining and the dumb, who cannot plead fo themselves-the case of others as well as of on In this way only can those who seek other and mir reformations evince either the sincerity, the impartiality or the consistency of their demands.

We invite our fellow-citizens, therefore, one and all, to enlist with us in the righteous and truly republican and reformatory effort in which we are engaged, and we pledge ourselves never to abandon our grou republic is either regenerated by a return to its first principles, or subverted by its persevering and determ

In such a contest we have nothing to fear, but from a pathy and unfaithfulness; and nothing to hope for, but from unbending integrity, and unwavering persever-ance, under the Superintending Providence and favor of

ALVAN STEWART, Chairman. Secretaries.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, 7 L. P. Noble.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI: Wednesday Morning, June 16, 1841.

OUR JOURNEY.

Our trip to Mount Pleasant was peculiarly agreeable, on many accounts. Good company, a polite captain and a fast boat made amends for the temporary absence of domestic comforts.

The first thing that struck our attention, was the singular change in public sentiment. Four years ago, on our great river high-way, an abolitionist was regarded as little better than a borndemon. To broach the subject of abolition was to light a fire-brand. Now it is a common topic of conversation, in which almost every traveller takes some interest. And while people may be unreasonable in their objections, ev are not ent to fall into a page the proprieties of social intercourse. slaveholders we conversed freely, and expressed our sentiments without reserve.

The decision of our Supreme Court, we found, had excited much feeling, but the general sentiment was in favor of its correctness .-A slaveholder from Virginia did not doubt that it was constitutional; all he wished was that we would not come over into the slave-states, and This took place many years ago, and those now steal their negroes. "Stealing negroes," by living, are all doing well. This herofc act was will he not rather be impelled to relax his rigor, the way, is rather a delicate phrase in the mouth performed, despite the opposition of numeof the slaveholder.

Nothing avails an abolitionist so much as moral courage. Let him avow and vindicate municating with persons in free states; and his sentiments, as if he were not ashamed of could not but express our wonder, how she, an them, and he secures respect at once for him- orphan, at an age when the judgment of woman Virginia mother! Were there many such as self and his cause.

part of two days.

Most of the towns bordering the Ohio in the Her only reply was, that she had read her Bible, slave-states, are standing still or retrograding .- and believed what it said. Wellsburg is an old town, and is surrounded by a fine wheat and corn country, but shows scarcely any indications of improvement. It is a frequently to obtain them, but the Post Masters moral, orderly place; and seldom have we seen the sabbath better observed any where. The their hands. day before we left, the proper authorities had refused to grant any license for the retail of ar- of the movements of abolitionists. When in- considerations" for the sake of a party triumph. dent spirits, and this policy will most likely be formed, that in Cincinnati we had a depository, sustained by the people. We were told that and we would most cheerfully give her some of they have gained? So far as we can under their jail had not had a tenant for some years .-Perhaps they ship all their rogues down the a five dollar note to purchase them. river.

of dower, he has a life-interest in a large num-Brooke county, of which Wellsburg is the county town, does not look as if it were in a ber. The only way she can manage in this slave-state. Very few slaves remain there, and case is, to purchase, and enfranchise one of tablished, for the purpose of collecting and disthe stock on hand is gradually being diminished, by emancipation, and Canada colonization. the proceeds of her own property. The same is true of Ohio county, in which Wheeling is situated. It has been found almost impossible to retain their slaves. A gentleman, not aware of our being abolitionists, gave us a minute account of the depredations committed on their negroes by the people of Ohio; and the lines of communication reaching from the opposite shore to the lake, by which their slaves had been spirited away. If such has been the case, Brooke county is under many obligations to her neighbors over the river, for the whole county to peril their souls by falsehood, she advised lic lands, the profits of which might be equally round-about bears the stamp of free labor .-Clean fields, good fences, handsome houses, well stored barns, an industrious, a moral population,-who would not prefer these to the slovenly agriculture, idle habits, and low morality consequent on slavery.

der Campbell, at Bethany. He lives amidet the fish regard to its own safety. everlasting hills, and there is beauty all around The attempt to effect emancipation in Virgin- notwithstanding the complacency of the demohim. We have never heard more flattering ia, she said, chiefly owed its strength to the fear cratic press, that he stands much more favorably bings said of this distinguished man, then by excited by the insurrection. Subsequently as affected towards their party.

President and Vice President of the United States, in his own neighbors, of all sects and parties .- apprehension abated, and the recollection of the He is more blessed than other prophets-hav- event gradually faded, anti-slavery feeling died clearly enough, that our President is, first of ing not only a good report among those that are afar off, but in his own country, and among reason of the degeneracy of anti-slavery senti- nullifying party of the South. "The states," his own kin. Many of our readers, who know ment in Virginia and Kentucky, since the 'era he remarks, "are emphatically the constituents him only through his immense labors, as a wri- of abolition. The state of public feeling, she said, was ter, preacher, controversialist, and an evangelist, will be surprised to learn, that he is one of now distressing. Many years ago, when rethe largest and best farmers in the county. At ligious bodies assembled, it was a common thing ted, will accommodate five hundred students .-The site, for beauty, healthfulness, and sur-

tution, that it is situated in a region of country,

subject widely, from those of a free state.

ally given out that we were abolitionists, but

this occasioned us no other inconvenience than

At Mount Pleasant, we found time to visit the

the United States, except that at Economy, and

the one at Philadelphia. Mr Gill turns out ev-

ery variety of silks, of a quality, equal, if not su-

perior to that of the foreign article. His silks are

rather higher in price than the imported, but he

finds a ready market for all he can make. Two

cocooneries are connected with the establishment,

and when we was there, he was feeding one hun-

dred and twenty five thousand worms. He can

himself furnish the cocoons at \$1 per bushel,

but, as he is not able to supply the requisite

quantity, he has to purchase from others. The

manufacture of silk, we doubt not, will at no dis-

tant period become general throughout the coun-

On the passage home, we became acquain-

ted with one of the most extraordinary women.

families in that state. A more uncompromis-

and provide for them to the best of her ability.

rous friends and relations. We could not as-

certain that she had been in the habit of com-

try; at least in the free states.

them in schools of their own.

that of being looked at very hard.

this time, he is particularly employed, in erec- to hear prayers, directly or indirectly offered for ting a college at Bethany, which, when comple- the deliverance of the slave. Now such a prayer was never publicly offered. Ministers and churches believed in the rightfulness of slavery. or appeared to do so, and strenuously opposed rounding conveniences, is scarcely surpassed .-The plan of the institution embraces a Preparaevery effort to agitate the question. There was tory Department, for boys from 7 to 14; an less hope than ever of any reformatory move-Academy of Arts and Sciences, for lads of 14 ment originating with them. The religious instruction of the slaves, she and upwards, designed for agriculturalists, mechanics, manufacturers, and merchants; a College Proper for those who seek a thorough education, literary and scientific; and a Normal School, for the education of teachers. It is a matter of rejoicing to all concerned in the insti-

said, was rare. They did not like to listen to white men, and the law prohibited those of their the plain record of the constitution itself; and own color from preaching to them. She did not think the mass of the people in

Virginia believed abolitionists had any wicked designs; but the politicians and leading men found it convenient to disseminate this idea .as free from the vitiating influence of slavery, as any location that could be selected in a free The people, however, did apprehend the most state. We confess we were glad to learn that dreadful consequences, from the immediate emancipation of the slaves. The facts in relaseveral abolitionists were living in the neighborhood. However, we cannot but think that tion to West India emancipation, were not known to any considerable extent; and the pait would be advisable, for young gentlemen from the free states, desiring to enter at this colpers either kept silence, or were assiduous in lege, to stipulate for perfect freedom of discusfilling the public ear with sinister reports.

sion, on the subject of slavery,-not that In reply to a question, she remarked that slavery had a shocking influence on the morals of Mr. Campbell would impose silence upon them, but the laws of a slave-state differ on this a community, especially, of the young men. In a delicate way she intimated that connection In Virginia, we saw what would have shocked between them and slaves, was a common occurthe delicate sensibilities of many citizens of Ohio. rence, and that it would dishonor a man, should he behave like a father to his children. It was -colored children attending school with white children! A gentleman asked me whether we in this way, that the mothers and daughters in could beat that in Ohio. I might have told slave-states suffered most poignantly.

She had a son, an only son, and she was him, that some of the people of Ohio were so magnanimous, as not only to prevent colored widow. He died when seven years old. She children from learning at white schools, but to was sure she loved as a mother must always mob benevolent persons for attempting to teach love-but how often had she thanked God for taking away her boy from this dreadful corrup-Before leaving Wellsburg, it had been gener-

In answer to a question, concerning the influ ence of anti-slavery efforts on the condition of the slave, she said, that his physical condition had been for many years improving. As to his silk manufactory of Mr. Gill, the only one in religious and intellectual condition, there could be no improvement, while he continued a slave. But, public sentiment was becoming more and more adverse to cruelty. In one of the most fashionable and intelligent towns in the state, a store keeper inflicted most terrible punishment on a slave girl whom he had hired. Although so mangled, that the physician had to attend her two weeks, yet, as she was not maimed, the law could not reach her case. Public sentiment however, supplied in part the place of law .-His partner dissolved partnership with him; his customers forsook him; he lost his business; no respectable person would associate with him: and within a year, he was obliged to leave the

A few minutes before conversing with her on this point, I was assured by a gentleman, that we have ever seen. She was from the heart of from personal observation he knew, that our ef-Virginia, rather past the prime of life, very forts had only made "the condition of the slave wealthy, we presume, and of one of the first worse." This stereotyped objection is so manifestly unphilosophical, that we have a ing, clear-sighted, fearless abolitionist, we have ways wonder to hear any sensible man urge never known; and her general intelligence was it. What is the natural tendency of the agitaof a very high order. She was born and has tion we have created on the subject of slavery? always lived in a slave state. Her parents died To direct universal and searching attention to the when she was very young, leaving her a system, and its workings, tosee whether all the patrimony of 22 slaves. The first act of her enormities charged against it, are indeed real .majorty was to free them unconditionally, Will the slaveholder under such circumstances be willing to make himself appear more obnoxious, than the abolitionist represents him? Or and do what he can to recommend his institution, by every means which does not strike at its existence? What common sense teaches, men of sense tell us is a fact.

May Heaven's best blessings rest upon this is apt to be self-distrustful, could be strong- she in the Old Dominion, the racelof pro-slave-We stopped at Wellsburg, Virginia, the best hearted enough, to traverse public sentiment ry statesmen that now afflict that state, would and private solicitation with so little ceremony. soon disappear.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

As a literary composition, the Message is no She expressed deep regret at not being able to receive abolition papers. She had attempted very creditable to our Chief Executive; as a political document, it falls far short of the ex pectations of the party of which he is the ac would permit no such papers to pass through knowledged head. Our whig abolition friends, Hence the ignorance of the slave-state public who were so intent in setting aside all "minor will be strongly tempted to ask themselves what also endorsing Johnson's opinions on the same. our books and papers, she promptly handed us stand, Mr. Tyler does not commit himself fairly to a single whig measure. He thinks the popu-She would never own a slave, but, by right lar voice has passed sentence of condemnation on a National Bank, as well as a Sub-treasury: thinks some sort of a fiscal agent should be esthese, whenever she can lay by enough out of bursing the public revenue, but does not seem to know what kind it shall be: is opposed to any interference with the compromise tariff: The Southampton insurrection, she said, excited universal dread among the whites, and says nothing concerning a Bankrupt law: is in the slaves generally fell under suspicion. She favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the was a widow, and lived on a plantation with a public lands, provided, it does not drive Conconsiderable number of able-bodied slaves, and gress to the necessity of imposing on comno white man on the premises. Her friends merce heavier duties than those determined in entreated her to remove to a place of greater safe- the compromise act of 1833: condemns the ty, but she refused. Following her own judg- multiplication of State banks; and finally hints indirectly at the possibility of founding a fiscal ment, she called the slaves together, and telling agent on the proceeds of the sales of the pubthem to say nothing, for she did not wish them them not to join their brethren, till they were divided among the States.

in power,-for, said she, should they be put The ultimate result then, which has been a down, those who have no masters to protect tained by the proslavery policy of the whig party, them, will be sure to fare the worst. I am but at least so far as the chief Executive is concern a woman, and could not protect you. Such ed, is, a President who has no sympathy with was her care for their interests, at a crisis their principles, who is in fact their antagonist We naid a visit on Monday to Mr. Alexan- well-calculated to inspire every heart with a sel- on the leading questions which have hitherto agitated the country. But we cannot perceive,

A single sentence in the message indicates away. Here again is an explanation of the chief all, an orthodox member of the states' rightsof this government, and we should be entirely regardless of the objects held in view by them, in the creation of this government, if we could be indifferent to their good."

In a qualified sense the states are undoubted ly the constituents of the federal government but they are far from being "emphatically the constituents." Of the old confederation, the states were the sole constituents, and upon them, as states, the government acted; but the people of the United States, are "emphatically the constituents" of this government; from them it derives its powers; on them directly it acts. Mr. Tyler's position is at war with history, and if carried out to its legitimate consequences in practice, would substitute for the present efficient national organization, a loose and shackling alliance of total independent sovereignties. One effect then of the tremendous enthusiasm of the people last fall, is, the installation of Nullification in the highest office of the nation.

Those ministers and other religious profes sors who supported the whig party, on religious considerations, are doubtless surprised at the absence of any recognition in the Message of a Supreme Power, or even the most distant allusion to the Ruler of Nations.

Mr. Tyler calls the attention of Congress to the increase of the slave-trade, and suggests that more efficient measures be taken for its suppression. Why have not our cruisers captured at least one slave ship on the coast of Africa? Congress may pass what laws it pleases, but till we have an Anti-Slavery Executive, nothing conclusive will be done against the traffic.

when we merely glance at events which have

CONGRESS. Our long absence has thrown us so far behind the times, that the reader will excuse us

been for sometime before the public. As might have been expected, the Slave Power has again triumphed, in the election of speaker of the House of Representatives. A few northern prints, such as the N. Y. American, and Boston Courier, claimed that, inasmuch as the President was from the South, and the slaveholders had furnished the office of speaker for twenty years, the speaker ought now to come from the North. Some of their brethren in the slave-states took them to task for cherishing these sectional feelings, and the Frankfort Commonwealth thought, Kentucky had a peculiar claim to be indulged in this matter. Accordingly, John H. White of Kentucky was chosen speaker, and Matthew St. Clair Clark, from the District of Columbia, clerk, although the caucus nomination was F. O. J. Smith of Maine. We are happy to see, that Messrs. Adams, Gates, Giddings, Slade, Mattocks and Borden, refused this time to bow to the Slave Power; the first five voting for Lawrence of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Borden for Briggs, land, an abolitionist, voted the caucus ticket. cution of the war. The Ohio Statesman chuckles greatly over this.

An attempt was made in the beginning of the until a committee should report, and their report be disposed of, and he moved such an the 21st rule, which is hereby repealed." The subject after some debate was laid on the table, but the discussion was resumed on the following Thursday. Mr. Slade, it seems, went so far as to oppose Mr. Adams' amendment, and avow his willingness to vote for the rules, gag and all, for the sake of expediting the particular business of the session. We hope that among anti-slavery men, he stands alone, in this position. Durng the debate, we learn from the correspondence of the Ohio Statesman, Messrs. Wise and Johnson denied that abolitionism had any thing to do in the election of Mr. Tyler-(how many of our readers can deny this denial!) and announced, that during the last canvass, that gentleman sent, under his own hand, a letter to Johnson against abolition, approving the gag-rule, and

Monday 7th, the question again came up, and, after it was debated by Messrs. Adams, Johnson, King, Fillmore and Wise, Mr. Adams' amendment was adopted by a vote of ayes, 112.

Monday 7th, the Senate was in committee of the whole on Mr. Clay's bill to repeal the Sub-treasury. Mr. Clay is the leader of the administration party ip the Senate, and the following resolutions, submitted by him on the 7th, may therefore be of interest:

Resolved, In the opinion of the Senate, at the pres ent session of Congress, no business ought to be trans acted but such, as being of an important and urgen nature, may be supposed to have influenced the extra rdinary convention of Congress, or such as that the nent of it might be materially detrimental to he public interests.

Resolved, Therefore, in the opinion of the Senate that the following subjects ought first, if not exclusively to engage the deliberations of Congress at the presen

1st. The repeal of the Sub-Treasury. 2d. The incorporation of a bank adapted to the wants of the people and of the Government.

3d. The provision of an adequate revenue for the

Government by the imposition of duties, and including an authority to contract a temporary loan, to lessen the public debt created by the last Administration. 4th. The prospective distribution of the proceeds of

oth. The passage of necessary appropriation bills, 6th. Some modification of the banking system of the District of Columbia for the benefit of the people of the District.

Resolved, That it is expedient to distribute the business proper to be done at this session, between the Senate and House of Representatives, so as to allow of both Houses acting on the same subject at the same time. GOVERNMENT REPORTS.

Treasury.

The following is an abstract of the report of Mr. Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury. The vailable balance in the Treasury, Jan. 1st, 1840, exclusive of amount deposited with the States, trust funds, and indemnities, and the mount due from banks which failed in 1837. was \$3,663,083 60. The receipts into the Treasury during the year 1840, were \$25,187,-736 84; of which, \$13,499,502 17 were from customs; \$2,292,285 58, from public lands; \$5,589,547 51, Treasury notes. The expenditures the same year, were, \$27,863,475 41; of which \$10,866,236 45 were expended in the Military department, being nearly as much as the sum total laid out on the navy, civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous. The negro hunt in Florida is a principal source of this great military expenditure. The balance in the Treasury, January 1st, 1841, was \$987,345 03. The receipts from that date to March 4th,

were \$4,212,540, with the balance making, \$5,199,885. Expenses to 4th March, \$4,627,-167. Balance March 4th, \$572,718. The appropriations on the same date, were \$33,429,-616. Of this, \$24,210,000 will be required for the services of the current year, and additional appropriations will be demanded by the War department to the amount of \$2,521,336 98: making \$28,731,336 98. The actual and estimated means for meeting these demands for the vear. are \$20,730,395 84, leaving unprovided Butts, kindly to transfer to us, the subscription for. \$6,000,941 14. There will also be receiva- list of the Palladium of Liberty. We hope the ble for public dues, in the next year, or payable in 1842, the Treasury notes of the issue of the present year, \$6,087,274 06; making an ag- with a paper for which they may not be sorry gregate debt and deficit, to be provided for in to pay two dollars a year. the following year, of \$12,088,214 8. By the first of August, the deficit will be \$5,251,388 .-From 1837 to 1841, the expenditures of the government have exceeded its receipts, \$31,

To meet the difficulty, he recommends a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem, on all articles now free of duty, or paying less duty than 20 terms as in the case of the Palladium of Liberty per cent, except gold and silver, and the articles formerly. Through his kindness, we shall be specifically enumerated in the 5th sec. of the compromise act. In this way, he thinks the and Bank Note table-so that our farming surplus expenditures of the government can be friends in northern Ohio will be suited in every provided for; provision made for paying off an- way. Hitherto, our papers, we are informed. nually the public debt, leaving the proceeds of have been late in arriving there. We have the public lands to be disposed of as Congress made arrangements by which this evil will be may see fit

Finally, he recommends "funding the public debt," and the establishment of a National Bank.

Post-Office.

'The Post-office, according to Mr. Granger's report, is in debt about half a million. Mr. Granger complains of the imposition of rail road companies, the transportation of the mail an inducement to our friends, we would just say, on their routes, costing two hundred per cent that if steadily supported, we shall be able to more than coach service.

War Department.

The regular force in Florida is now rather more than five thousand men. Hopes are enof Massachusetts. It will grieve many of our tertained of a voluntary removal of the Indians. readers to be told, that Mr. Andrews, of Cleve- but orders have been given for the active prose-

To make the national defences available, it is supposed, that an appropriation of \$9,693,547 session to re-enact the gag. June 1st, Mr. will be required upon fortifications, and \$2,493-Wise moved, that the standing rules and orders | 000 upon the armaments. The removal of obof the last House be adopted for ten days, and structions in Red river is insisted on as highly that a committee be appointed to revise and important. In the Indian Department, accordreport thereon within the next ten days. Mr. ing to the report, there has been great abuse. Underwood would amend—he would have the Serious frauds have been practised in the remorules of the last House made the rules of this, val of the Indians. The following paragraph contains a broad charge:

"Enough has however been brought to light to estabamendment. Mr. Adams moved to amend the lish the conviction that certain contractors have realised the most enormous profits, the greater portion of which is believed to have been the direct fruit of gross fraud upon the Government or the Indians, practised by brib ng some of the subordinate instruments in the public employment, or through the mismanagement of higher suspicion of a connivance in the frauds, by submitting to the imputation of gross negligence, ignorance, or incom-petency in the performance of their duty,"

Navy.

Mr. Badger makes a very brief report. The principal topic is, the necessity of immediately providing a powerful home squadron, for the protection of our ports, &c. There is more in this, than meets the eve. We recollect, last winter, in the debate on the pre-emption bill, Mr. Calhoun warmly approved of Mr. Linn's idea of appropriating the proceeds of the sales of public lands to the navy. He took occasion at the same time, to speak of this arm of our power in high terms. Especially was it important to increase the power of our Navy at this time, when the whole world seemed engaged in a crusade against our domestic institutions. The Navy would be our shield in the day of peril. We give the substance, not language, of his remarks.

Is Mr. Badger impressed with the same ideas? Does he fear the vicinity of the British West Indies? It is all too true that a home squadron has become more necessary than ever-but what makes it so? Slavery. And who must pay for it? The free states chiefly.

EAST INDIA COTTON.

Some time since, we wrote a long article on the culture of East India cotton. It cost us some labor to collect and arrange all the facts stated therein, but it is some satisfaction to South. True, southern editors do not give us credit for it, but they make use of it, and that whence it came. The Frankfort Commonwealth republishes from the Africar, Repository. into a considerable article, but only hints that it came from a paper not exactly friendly, and the Cheraw (S. C.) Gazette copies from the we are pleased to give them credit, but our His muse acts without constraint, is free and graceful in

friends, it seems, do not hold to the doctrine of reciprocity. However, if they will but republish our articles, they may make us as anonymous as they choose.

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A NEW VOLUME.

To day, we commence our sixth volume. The amount due up to the last number inclu-

sive is \$2,400. Were this all paid, we should this day be out of debt, and considerably in advance. Had it been paid before our anniversary, we should not have been obliged to announce there that we were \$2200 in debt. 'That anniversary did something for us. It raised some five hundred dollars in cash, and some thirteen or fourteen hundreds, it pledged, to be paid within thee months. This, it will be seen, does not relieve us entirely. Still four hundred dollars have to be raised. We appeal to our delinquent subscribers-what will you do for us? It is a small matter with you to pay your subscription of two dollars-it is a great matter for us to lose these two dollar-subscriptions. By their prompt payment, our paper must be sustained.

The great evil in our anti-slavery operations. is the undue multiplication of anti-slavery papers. During a year past, the Philanthropist has suffered greatly from this cause, no less than five anti-slavery papers in that time having been established in the West. It is impossible that so many can be supported. It was the conviction of this, we presume, that induced Mr. subscribers will concur in judgment with their former editor. It is our object to furnish them

We intend to give on the fourth page, a due proportion of useful agricultural matter; and on the inside, to furnish current news, and congressional intelligence. We have made arrangements with a gentleman in Cleveland, who will distribute our paper from that office, in the same way, and on the same able also to furnish a Cleveland Price Current remedied. For the last few weeks, owing to unavoidable circumstances, the paper has been issued later than usual; in future we trust, our subscribers will have no reason to complain.

We should be happy if our local agents would exert themselves. Hereafter, as there is but one paper, we hope the abolitionists of Ohio will concentrate their forces in its support. As continue our issues of tracts, monthly or oftener. About fifteen thousand we have already sent out since last fall. We calculate on publishing twice as many in the course of the

This is the first number of the sixth volume. Suppose every subscriber resolve to send us at least one additional name; and suppose every one in debt to us, make it his first duty, to pay could move on ! Let not our friends forget, that our expenses are all in advance, so that it is nothing more than fair that their payments be made in advance-otherwise, embarrassment must necessarily ensue.

PLEDGES.

We would just say to our friends-let there be not a moment's delay in redeeming your pledges. Give what you have to give, and set about raising the balance, while your hearts yet glow with the fire kindled by our Anniversary. Recollect we want \$2200 NOW. In fact, we cannot do without it. This is the amount of our debt-but at the anniversary, only about \$500 were raised in cash. It would be well for one, two or three active persons to take the matter in hand immediately, and see what they can do. We will trust to their own sense of duty.

To those societies, that were not represented at our meeting, and to individuals, who were absent, we would appeal,-are you willing that your brethren should bear all the burthen ?-Will you do nothing? Let us hear from you. Some societies declined sending delegates, because they thought by saving expense in this way, they would have more to give to the cause. Let us see the fruits of their economy. Do not suffer our operations to be crippled through your neglect. Friends need not fear that our treasury will be overstocked. The whole amount pledged and raised at the Anniversary, fell short \$350 of our present debt-and of that pledged, a part will remain unredeemed for sometime to come. But our debt must be paid in a few weeks. Should there be any surplus in the treasury at any time, (of which there is no expectation,) we shall render a good acount of it.

WM. BURLEIGH.

William Burleigh, formerly editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Witness, has lately put forth a book of poems, which ought to find a place in the library of ever lover of poetry. A Southern lady on the boat in which we came down, thought them exquisite, taking no exception to the abolition of the book. We have know that it has awakened much attention in the not yet had an opportunity carefully to examine them, as the box consigned to our care by the author, to be disposed of at our office, has not is something. The African Repository copies yet arrived from Mt. Pleasant. This much we a large portion of it, but is careful not to tell can say, -Mr. Burleigh is a true poet. The following notice by W. L. Garrison, whose course Mr. Burleigh used to censure free-The American Farmer works it nearly all up ly, is as honorable to the for mer, as it is flattering to the latter. A Meritorious Volume.

Poems, by William Henry Burleigh. Philadelphia: J. Millen M'Kim. 1841. pp. 248.

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THE PRENCH REVOLUTION. If maddened by oppression, men have torn Their shackles off, and, in an evil time, Spurned all restraint, and steeped their souls in crim-Trampling laws, customs, creeds, in utter scorn, Giving the rein to license, and through blood

Sonnet.

Wading in quest of unsubstantial good, Till Earth the frenzy of her sons doth mourn-Reproach not Liberty! The winds long pent, The volcan's fires repressed, in finding vent, Sweep on in desolation! So are born All monstrous crimes of Tyranny-rapine, lust, Murder, convulsion! Then on her alone Vengeance be heaped! and Earth and Heaven

The terrible retribution wise and just!

NEW YORK.

The legislature of New York has adjourned without conceding any thing to the demands of Virginia. Of these demands, that, for the repeal of the statute of New York, granting the right of trial by jury to persons, claimed as fugitive slaves, was the most offensive. The response of the Empire State to this demand is the repeal of her nine months-law a law which conferred on the slaveholder the privilege of taking his slaves within her borders and holding them there nine months. The next response will be, the bestowal of the right of suffrage on the colored people of that state.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT. The decision of our Supreme Court has oc-

that for 39 years the clause of the Constitution, The boy being a little wild, was put under care excluding slavery, has been in part a dead lettheir own dignity, as to republish it approvingly. nearly as large as one's finger."

If this is the treatment the Abolitionists bestow up-It talks about "the total insecurity of our prop- on their colored brethren, it is time they quit canting crty," announces that, "in vain did our fathers about the cruelty of slaveholders." ocratic editors of the Cincinnatt Enquirer. Poor acter for veracity. men! they are lately from the interior of the state, and thought these Kentuckians were in earnest. They did not know so well how to understand ments as these were used then. To preserve thus wars upon them:-"kindly relations with the South." to retain its ed its committee, all as preliminaries to the great mob, which stoned our office, threw our press into the river, hunted several of us with blood-hound fury, and did many other mighty deeds. Behold, are they not written in the chronicles of the city? Well, neighbors, what followed? The execrations of the free states, the sneers of the South, a trial before our Courts, damages awarded to us in the round sum of \$2000, and the establishment of abolitionism, in the language of Mr. Hammond, as "a domestic institution" in this "great city." For years have we been operating here, and who has talked of the decrease in the trade of our city? or Ohio. Wheeling is stagnant, Louisville is going behind hand, Cincinnati, with a rapidity unequalled, amidst all reverses, has steadily advanced. And it has advanced too, not so much from its trade with the South, as its vast inland and Western trade. Talk to some of our pork merchants and river speculators of your southern trade, and they are ready to curse it. Some of them may trace thereto their ruin. Depend upon it, we shall always have just as much as we want of Southern trade, abolition or no abolition.

But, what a sordid appeal ! The constitution of this state utterly excludes slavery. The Supreme Court simply declares the law. And thereupon, good democratic editors, who are forever magnifying personal rights above mere property; the basis of whose party, if it be not hollow in profession, is laid in a regard for personal liberty, join with a few insolent blackguards in another state, (for we cannot befor what? To brow-beat the Supreme Court, get them-from the East? This would be and nullify the Constitution of the State .-The editors of the Enquirer would do well to retrace their steps in this matter. The industry, ability and tact displayed in their paper, are calculated to produce a favorable impression in the community. Is it not too late in the day, for North. Will she go to John Bull, for her ma-

NORTH AND SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.

Some persons, very intelligent on most topics, are continually misapprehending, when they come in contact with the question of slavery. A brother editor of this city, after the remark, that there "has been a sort of a family quarrel between the North and South among the Atlantic states, as to relative influence," points to the census of 1840, as indicating that there is to be a new division-a division between West and East, instead of North and South. This census, he thinks, tells the friends of the white and the red rase, they need no longer contend. The sceptre is departed from them." "The last twenty years," he remarks, "has cast a fearful North."

between North and South-at least the cause that has been operating for the last twenty years. It is a radical difference in the labor and property of these two sections of the Union, and is to be obviated by no such changes or transfer of power, as he talks of. For along with the transfer, goes this difference, still dividing the North-west from the South-west, so that Mississippi has as little affinity with Ohio, as South Carolina with Massachusetts. Geographical differences could never divide this country, or originate family feuds. It is the curse of slavery which has engendered all our discords. What if the West is destined to enjoy a predominance of political power over the East-it will not affect the friendly relations between Ohio and New York, Illinois and Massachusetts. Western and Eastern free states will always be bound together by identity of character, institutions, and interests. But North and South. North West and South West, never can feel as one till slavery be abolished-between slave states and free states there always will be a family quarrel-for slave-labor and free labor are eternal antagonists.

IS IT TRUE!

We copy from one of our exchanges. "The Cleveland Advertiser, of the 27th, gives an account of shocking treatment on the part of a man The decision of our Supreme Court has oc-casioned no small excitement, which only shows lin, the celebrated Abolition School in Lorain county. BURRELL, who was but a few years ago a preacher, and is now an Abolition "perfectionist." For the slight ofter. A scurrilous handbill was got out in Cov- fence of cutting the bark of an appletree with a knife, ington, and the democratic editors of this place this man tied up the boy in his barn "and gave him ington, and the democratic editors of this place a most cruel whipping with a beech oxgoad, on the bare were so forgetful of what is due the state and back, every blow fetching the blood, or raising a welt,

struggle for independence, and security, if our If this is false, as we presume it is, Mr. Burchartered rights are to be frittered away by the rell should come forth promptly, and say so. quibbles of law"-wants to know whether the We presume it is false, because this Cleveland "harmony of our union can last much longer" Advertiser we believe, originated the lying re--threatens, "if retribution is inflicted, woe port, (shown to be such subsequently on invesbetide the wretches who provoke it."-Alas for tigation by a Grand Jury,) that abolitionists Cincinnati! who will come to her help against broke the jail in Lorain county, in order to dethe great city of Covington? The valorous tone liver certain persons committed as fugitive of the foregoing brought to their knees the dem- slaves. It is a pity when a paper loses its char-

WHEW

their threats as some of us, who have been living commends non-intercourse with Ohio and New haps, of the free portion of this Union being in spite of them some five or six years. Accord- York! Recollect, the Supreme Court of our called to sacrifice their blood and their treasure ingly, they appeal to the well-disposed of our cit- State has simply re-affirmed the language of our izens whether they have no "interest to subserve State constitution in regard to slavery, which in preserving kindly relations with our imme- no man of sense ever imagined, conflicted declared that in that event the Almighty had no diate neighbors and the people of the whole with the federal constitution-and New York, attribute that sided with the master-he would South?"-Whether "the trade, the traffic, the as a sovereign State, has said, that no person business which give life to within her jurisdiction shall be deprived of libthis great city, and in which the capital erty, without a jury-trial, and no citizen from the displeasure of the Almighty upon it, he of so many hundreds of people is invest- another State shall enjoy privileges denied to would say that this same Congress would sanced, are nothing?" What a pity these gentle- her own citizens,-these are their offences, and men were not here in 1836! Just such argu- for these, our subdued neighbor in Kentucky

"The recent aggressions of England are not more "trade and traffic," a market house meeting was legislation of New York. The acts of the constituted sulting, or menacing, than the Ohio decision, and the called, the leading men of the city were appoint- authorities of those States violate the law and constitution of the nation, and in effect, render "the hond of Union" wholly inoperative. Can the South continue to submit to such outrages and indignities? Will slaveholders continue to slumber whilst the enemy is openly approaching?

While Ohio is robing our citizens and threatening us with servile war, shall we continue to trade with her, to meet our engagements, with her citizens, and treat her as a worthy member of the confederacy, and her negro

We hold that both Ohio and New York, if they adere to the positions assumed by their constituted authorities in relation to slaves, will have thrown the selves out of the pale of the Union; and that, in self-defence, the slaveholding States should pass laws to prohibit all intercourse with them; and we maintain that, if the Constitution is not sufficiently strong to protect the rights of slaveholders, it must be too feeble to insure the payment of debts due to citizens of New

At any rate; the time has arrived when slaveholders should cease to patronize such hordes of negro stealers

That there are men among us, poor enough in spirit, to cower beneath these threats, is cause of humiliation to one who regards with the other rules. If time has been consumthe independence and honor of his State. Look ed in angry discussion, theirs is the fault. What for example at the following from the Cincin-

"The Editor of the Louisville Advertiser clo forcible article under the head of " Practical Abolition coming home to us," with the following paragraph, which may serve to bring home to us the practical effect of the extraordinary dictum from the Supreme bench, and the enticing away of slaves, in furtherance of the Will not men in business look this matter in the face ? Do they not foresee that unrebuked, it will jeopardize and perhaps forfeit to towns of Ohio, the trade and Cincinnati and the river travel of the entire south?

Where have these gentlemen been living the last five years? We thought the value of "southern trade" was by this time pretty well anderstood. "The trade and traffic of the en- the authority of a precedent. Mr. Adams acted lieve they are respectable citizens,) in invoking tire South!" Nonsense! Can the South raise like a statesman, as he is. The conduct of Mr. the most grovelling passions of the community- her own pork, her own flour? Where will she Slade is a sad departure from correct principle. jumping out of the frying pan into the fire .-Why, she is compelled to buy of us. And can she manufacture her own machinery, her own cottons and woollens? She is helpless-she is a mere dependent on the populous, and thrifty servility to the South to enhance this impres- chinery, and cloths? Blessed exchange - when

slavery. "The trade and travel of the South!" Why she could not live without us-and as for her trade and travel-O, what a grievance, that the Supreme Court did not violate their oaths, and trample under foot the Constitution, lest a few store-keepers might be deprived of the pleasure of dealing with some idle nabob from a sugar plantation, with half a dozen abject slaves at his heels!

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

Of 21 committees appointed by the Senate of the United States, the chairmen of eleven are supplied by the slave states. In both houses, the greatest number of important committees balance against the South Atlantic States, and are headed by slave-holders. The military deexcept New York, nearly as much against the partments, as we have often remarked, are chiefly controlled by them. Thus, while a Unfortunately for the editor's theory, he has Tennessean stands at the head of the war departforgotten the true cause of the family quarrel ment, and a North Carolinian is secretary of the navy; in both houses of Congress, the chairmen of the several committees on naval and military affairs, are slaveholders. The important committee of nine on the currency, in the House, contains but two members from free states. Are these peculiar apportionments accidental? They occur too often to warrant such a supposition. Let it be recollected that the freemen of the free states, are twice as many as those of the slave states. How happens it then, that in the distribution of business in Congress, slaveholders stand so prominent? Because the speakers of both houses have for a long time, been slaveholders. Such is not the case now in the Senate, but then, the chairmen of its committees this season were balloted for, not appointed by the chair.

These are trifles, to be sure, but they point to the Power that rules us.

THE GAG.

But two members from Ohio voted for the gag-Samson Mason, A Whie, and William MEDILL, A DEMOCRAT.

CONGRESS.

This bill to repeal the sub-treasury passed the Senate on the 9th of June, by a vote of. ayes 29, noes 18. On the 9th, the House was occupied by a debate on a motion of Mr. Ingersoll, to reconsider the vote, rescinding the throughout the State, forming anti-slavery so-

The following paragraphs have some inter-

"Mr. I. went on to express his astonishment and horror at what had fallen from the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams,) the other day speaking on this subject. He understood that gentleman as saying that, in the event of a a servile war breaking out in the South, there would be an end of the Constitution. He would be glad to know whether he (Mr. I,) had understood him. "Mr. Adams rose and said: If the gentleman

wished him to repeat what he had said, he had no hesitation in saying that he had said no such thing as that in that event there would be an end of the Constitution of the United States. What he had said was, that in the event of a servile war his own opinion would be that if the free portion of the people of this Union were called upon to support the institutions of the South by suppressing the slaves, and a servile war in consequence of it, in that case he would not say that Congress had no right to interfere with the The editor of the Louisville Advertiser re- institutions of the South; that the very fact, perfor the purpose of suppressing war in a case in which a most distinguished Southern man, the author of the Declaration of Independence, had say, that if the free portion of this Union were called upon to expend their blood and treasure to support that cause which had the curse and tion an expenditure of blood and treasure, for that cause itself would come within the constibe no longer any pretension that Congress had not the right to interfere with the institutions of the South, inasmuch as the very fact of the people of a free portion of the Union marching to the support of the masters would be an inter ference with those institutions; and that in the event of a war, the result of which no man could tell, the treaty-making power would come to be equivalent to universal emancination. This was what he had then said, and h would add it now, that, in his opinion, if the decision of this House, taken two days ago, should be reversed, and a rule established that the House would receive no petition on this subject, the people of the North would be inso facto absolved from all obligation to obey any call from Congress. If the petitions were refused, then no call could be made upon them. If the free people of the North have nothing to do with the South, then they should not be called upon to support the South,"

Some of our cotemporaries are regretting that Mr. Adams should have raised this exciting question, just at this time, &c., &c.. Mr. Adams did not raise it. They raised it, who attempted to smuggle the gag rule into the House, along right had they again to attempt to play the tyrant? A stigma would have fastened on the fair fame of John Quincy Adams, had he suffered such an attempt to go unquestioned. It is more necessary for the honor of our country, that that abominable rule should be repealed, than that the currency be redeemed from disorder. The right of petition is worth more than all the banks in the world. To have per mitted the gag to be re-enacted, without protest, would have involved that whole Congress in unspeakable disgrace. To have permitted in silence its re-enactment, would have given

Mr. Ingersoll's motion to re ing the 21st rule, was lost, June 10th, after a consider ble debate, by a vote of 116 navs, 110 yeas, Mr. Mar shall of Kentucky, an extract from whose letters in the Frankfort Commonwealth we published some time since made a demonstration of his devotion to the slave power In allusion to a remark of Mr. Adams, that the exercise

whether it was intended by the continual exercise of the same right here, to act so upon public sentiment as to efin the saying of the celebrated Burke, "Tell a man the same story every day in the year, and you will be his people every day, that the Slave Power rules them, and the only way to put it down is to have an anti-slavery party-and the result will be, that Slavery will have to

The Bill for the repeal of the Sub-treasury has passed

Mr. (lay has introduced a bill making appropri for a limited time, of the proceeds of the public lands,

and for granting lands to certain states. Mr. Henderson has brought in a bill, for establishing uniform system of bankruptcy; it has been read twice, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The prevailing sentiment seems to be, that it will not be pushed the

A debate has taken place in the Senate, on the correrelation to his demand for the release of McLeod.

Mr. Buchanan made a very able speech, it is said, against the ground taken by-our Secretary: Mr. Rives replied with great spirit, in his vindication.

AN AGENT FOR THE GERMAN POPULA-

truth and justice. There are thousands of them ples, would join us without scruple. In this city, the Germans number about ten thousand. Who does not see that with them on our side, we a pre-disposition in their minds to receive antimeans of access to them.

Now at length an opportunity offers. Mr. Fischer, a German, whom those that attended at Mt. Pleasant, will remember, as one of the most eloquent and energetic speakers in the meeting, and who, in his devotion to abolition. has separated himself from the pro-slavery policy of the democratic party, of which he was a member, has proposed to devote himself to the work of enlightening the German population cieties among them &c., if the abolitionists will support himself and family. We do not think that there could be a more important antislavery mission. Several of our leading friends in Cleveland recommend him for this work .-We who have seen him, deem him admirably qualified. We doubt not, that in two years such intelligence could be diffused through his instrumentality, that the majority of the German voters in the state of Ohio, would range themselves on the side of human rights. Mr. Fischer is a poor man and has a family dependent on him. He and they must live while he labors. We come then to the point,-how shall five or six hundred dollars be raised for this mission ?-Who will contribute his mite to the German anti-slavery fund? We wait responses .-The subscription is new opened .-Send us your names, and money, or if not money, your pledges, payable within a certain time.

RY CONVENTION.

We call attention to the Address of the National Anti-Slavery Convention, published on version is effected. our first page. It is from the pen of William Goodell, and is replete with just views, forcib- it is the best way to introduce the ques ly and clearly expressed. So instructive, so tion of slavery into the political world logical, so much to the point, do we deem it, as a definite political question, of imthat we intend to publish 4,000 copies of it in mense magnitude. By constantly urging the tract form. It will constitute No. 10 of our

Some parts in it we cannot, however, admit claims of this question, as a legitimate one for

as true, without qualification. 1. He attributes the last war with Great Britain, to a sinister purpose of the Slave Power and must be settled, within two years at most .to cripple the free North, by destroying its commerce. We cannot assent to this. If war be right, at all, that war was demanded by the aggressions of the British. Never did a great nation endure insult and injury so meekly, so patiently, as did this nation. As to the policy of the embargo, that is another question. That may have been, and was, very probably, a measure of the Slave Power. The South felt its pride wounded by the conduct of the British government, and was willing to adopt a policy, which, while it in some sort vindicated the national honor, threw the burthen of maintaining it on the commercial North. Its conduct in this act appears to us purely selfish. But, when war was declared, we do not believe the object was to injure any portion of the country. We have carefully examined whatever documents on the subject have been within our reach, and looked through the American state papers, so far as they relate to the event, its causes, connections, and consequences, and see not a shadow of proof that this measure was dictated by the Slave Power. We believe, that, whether wisely or not, the administration acted from a regard to the vital interests of the whole coun-

As to the embargo, it was, in our estimation an unwise measure, and bore very unequally on the country. It subjected a small portion of the republic to all the evils of war, for the sake of the protection of the rest, which remained comparitively unburthened. If war be ever right, it ought to have been declared long before the period of the embargo, and then, the South as well as the North would have been compelled to bear its proportion of the general burthen.

The embargo we repeat, was, most probably, the work of the Slave Power, gratifying its pride at the least possible expense to itself; but the war movement was the movement of the country. carried in opposition to commercial selfishness

2. Mr. Goodell ranks Henry Clay with

deem unjust, till the proof of its correctness be our brethren in chains. furnished.

3. The reasoning of the address concerning the nomination of local candidates is very ingenious, sometimes cogent. So far as it regards the nomination of officers, who in their official capacity, can have any thing to do with slavery, we entirely concur with him. Constables. justices of the peace, mayors, marshalls, assemblyemen, governors, &c., are called upon so often to act on questions involving human liberpondence of Mr. Webster with the British minister, in ty, that Abolitionists ought to see to it, that they be downright anti-slavery men. But, as to road-overseers, tax-collectors, assessors, &c., road-overseers, tax-collectors, assessors, &c... introduce a resolution declating that the present Minishe must be a stronger partizan than we are, who try do not possess the confidence of Parliament suffigives himself much trouble about them. However, we need not be anxious to begin with so sailed; and the excitement in advance was most intense, and fast becoming universal." Every one sees the importance of winning be filled up fast enough, when an Anti-slavery over the German population to the cause of party shall exists in this country, as the whig or democratic party now does, we shall have good in Ohio who, if they but knew our princi- party tickets all the way down. So we do not see much use in arguing the question of policy.

We do not recollect now, whether there are other points in the address from which we could carry every election in Hamilton county, dissent, (for we have it not before us,) but let for Liberty and Justice. We know that there is us say of it as a whole, that it shows a mind familiar with the history of this country, broad slavery truth, but hitherto we have had no in its views of national policy, and sound in its judgment of the true objects of human government, and the means by which these objects are to be attained.

THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC NOM-INATION.

So we style the nomination for Presidency & Vice Presidency, lately made by the National Anti-slavery convention; -because, while aboliionists hold the essential principles of Democracy, they have declared independence of the Slave Power, which has so long controlled to continue it. All persons willing to susboth democratic and anti-democratic parties at tain us, are requested to send their names and

We like this early movement of our friends, for this among other reasons-it will accustom the public mind to the idea of electing officers on anti-slavery principles. So far had we departed from the principles of our forefathers, that it was really shocking to most of us, to talk of unnatural; there was something apparently outmake it familiar with that which at first startled peaceful.

it. The man who has worn a bell-crown for he finds himself wearing steeples with the multitude. Use has reconciled him to that which seemed without grace. This is a homely illustration of the graver phases of the mind. The novel-ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL ANTI SLAVE- ty of anti-slavery nominations prevented people from seeing their reasonableness; but get them used to the idea, and half the work of their con-

> We like this early movement again, because nomination, and giving it prominence, we shall secure the acquiescence of the public in the the consideration of the people. Now trace the consequences: - the bank question will be setled. The tariff is the only other subject now agitated, in the political world, which can then occupy the public mind. But, should the anticorn-law movement in Great Britain succeed, as it will most probably within two or three years, the tariff question in this country will be stripped in a great measure of its importance.-What then would remain to keep up the present organization of parties? On what questions, could demagogues divide the people ?-None-there would be no question before the public of any importance, but this great question of free and slave labor, which for two or three years we had been gradually, through our nominations and otherwise, preparing the people to recognize as a legitimate subject of disbussion and action. Does not every one see the advantage of the position we should at once occupy? We should indeed be the first party, both in order of time, and importance, in the

Let conventions be called every where to dis cuss as well the political, as moral bearings of the great que stion of slavery.

FANCIFUL. We have often noticed the tendency of colo-

nizationists to trace fanciful resemblances. The following in relation to the Africans of the Amstad, we find in the last African Repository. "We cannot read the plain statements inserted above, without following out the connection of the past and present, with all their peculiar associations, to these Africans. They ask for their homes, their birth-place, the land of their fathers. They have been thrown, unedu cated heathens, upon our shores by Providence. Does it not seem to present an apt and imperative inducament to us to improve the opportunity of doing good to a less favored people and country, by instructing them, as far as possible, in our arts, our laws, and Religion, and send ing them back to diffuse among their own race and color the advantages which their example and precepts may afford to Africa?

Our friend has overlooked, just one difference between the two cases, which makes all the difference in the world. These uneducated heathen are Africans; the slaves to whom he doubtless alludes, are Americans. To the latter, Africa is as foreign, as America is to the those Southern statesmen, who believing free former. It is just as reasonable to talk of Afri-John Bull is bellowing thunder-tongued' against of the right of petition had been kept up in Great Bri- labor and slave labor perpetual antagonists, have ca, being the home of the American slaves, as of

tain, till it resulted in the abolition of the slave-trade, chosen rather that the free laboring classes England, Germany or France, being the home emancipation of the Catholics, &c., he wished to know should be slaves, than that the slaves should be of American freemen. These slaves are genufree. If this be so, we have hitherto been ig- ine Americane-our country men-born on the norant of it. If it be so, the proof ought to be soil, on which we were born, of mothers who posed Mr, Adams might be acting on the principle, stated forthcoming. We regard Henry Clay as servile to the Slave Power, a bold calumniator of ed. They no more belong to Africa, than we Abolitionists, recreant to his early vows on the whose ancestry were Welch or Dutch, belong master." Just so-and we intend to keep on telling the altar of liberty, but we are unwilling to do him to Wales or Holland. Shrink from it as we or any of our opponents, injustice. This classi- may, we but lie when we say these slaves are fication by our friend Goodell, we must therefore not our countrymen,-they are our countrymen,

CORN LAWS.

By the Great Western, intelligence is brought of the defeat of the British Ministry on the Corn-Law question; but, they have not resigned. The question will now be finally brought before the people. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle says-

Great Britain seems to be convulsed with the throes of the approaching political contest. Although signally defeated in several successive divisions in the House of Commons, the Whig Ministry have been prevented from resigning, partly by inclination and partly by the Queen's request, Anticipating tenewed defeat in a diision on the proposed reform of the Corn Laws, they proposed a brief adjournment; but they were met by no ce from Sir Robert Peel, that he should immediately cient for the purposes of Government. The debate on this was to occur on the day that the Great Western

NOTICE.

A resolution was passed by the Anti-slavery Convenon lately convened at Wilmington, in Clinton county, recommending a meeting of our anti-slavery friends to be held at Leabanon, in Warren county, on the last Friday of the present month, in honor of those citizens who were suffering in pursuance of the unconstitutional and illegal judgment of the Court of Common Pleas of Warren county, in the case of slaves brought into this State by one Raines, and further to express our full and entire concurrence in the opinion of the Supreme Court, in the reversal of that judgment. Having a strong desire to be present at that meeting, and when at Mount Pleasant believing that I should be under the necessity of visiting the State of Illinois immediately on my return, I requested Dr. Brooke to prolong the meeting for one weck .-I now find that I shall not visit Illinois as expected. I therefore give this public notice hoping the meeting will take place at the time agreed on, at Wilmington, (the last Friday in this month,) and I will attend if health

Cincinnati, June 6th, 1841.

NOTICE-MILK-MILK.

We are now prepared to inform our friends that we still continue to supply this City. with Milk on the six day principle, omitting the Sabbath, and have made permanent arrangements residence to the Office of the Philanthropist. C. M. MERRELL,

N. H. MERRELL.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

There will be a convention held on WEDNESDAY. 23d of June, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M., at Pickeral Town near the S. E. corner of Logan county O., the abolition voters resident in said county, and those of Union and Champaign, who are for forming a "liberty carrying these principles to the polls. It seemed | ticket" for this senatorial district. Logan also proposes to Union, that at the same time and place they in unison re in the very idea. The only way to Trumpet be blown with a sound certain for the slave, and cure the public mind of this prejudice, is to let all those who are for "showing their faith by their

Messrs. Woodson & Tinsley, House Carpenters and years, laughs at the steeple-hat, when it first Joiners, near the corner of Eight and Broadway, Cincinnati, feeling grateful for their patronage since their association as a firm, inform their friends and the public, that they are prepared to do all kinds of House Carpenter reasonable terms.

WILEY RETNOLDS, House Painter and paper hanger on Clay St. between 12 and 13th St. and between Main and Walnut Cincinnati, informs the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line at the WILLY REYNOLDS.

| | rices Current. |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Corrected Weekly j | for the Philanthropist. |
| 700 | June 16, 1841. |
| Flour, | * \$3.62 |
| Wheat, | 65 70 |
| Corn, - | 20 25 |
| Oota | 20. |
| WHOLESALE PRICES. | WHOLESALE PRICES. |
| 100 00 101 42 | the same of the sa |
| Ashes— | Molasses |
| Pearl, lb. | N. O., gall. 28 30 |
| Pot, " 5 | Sugar-house, 35 40 |
| Almonds, s. s. 15 18 | Mustard, lb. 373 |
| Alum, 1b. 6 8 | Nails, cut, 3d, 8 |
| Becswax, lb. 25 | 4d, 71 |
| Beans, bush. 62 | 6d, 61 |
| Brimstone, r. lb. 6 8 | 8d, 54 |
| Crackers, " 5 6 | 10 and 20d, 5 |
| Candles— | Oil— |
| Mold, lb 91 10 | Olive, bask, 5 50 6 00 |
| Dipt, " 9 | Win.st.gal. 145 150 |
| Sperm" 47 50 | Sum. " " 1 42 1 |
| Coffee— | |
| Rio, Ib. 12 13 | Tan by bl 2000 00 00 |
| Havanna, 124 | Tan.,br.bl. 20 00 28 00 |
| Java, " 17 | white, " 1700 1700 Paper— |
| Coal, bush. 14 15 | Weekler |
| Cassia, lb. 37 | Wrap'ng, r. 1 25 2 00 |
| Chocolate, " 13 15 | No, 1, cap, "3 25 3 50 |
| | No. 2, " " 2 75 3 00 |
| Cheese, " 5½ 7 | Pepper, lb. 121 12 |
| Cloverseed, 3 50 4 00 plenty | Pimen.o, " 10 11 |
| Cloves, lb. 37 | Provisions |
| Cordage- | Bacon, 20010 44 5 |
| Tarred, lb. 10 121 | B. hams, 61 71 |
| Manilla, " 16 20 Copperas, " 3 4 | Sides, 5 54 |
| | Shoulders 31 31 |
| Castings, s., t. 3 00 | Mard, 7 dull |
| Sugar ket. " 3 00 | Butter, plenty, 6 10 |
| Corks, vel., gr., 50 60 | Pork- |
| Camphor, lb. 150 162 | Mens, bl. 10 00 10 50 |
| Chalk, " 24 34 | Clear, " 1150 & 12 50 |
| Feathers, 33 a 37. | Prime, 4 8 8 50 |
| ish— | Rump, a Chime lb, 7 50 8 50 |
| Herring, box, 75 1 00 | Rosin, Ten.bl. \$3 75 4 50 |
| Mac., 1, bl. none | Raisins, m. r. p \$2 25 |
| No. 2, " 18 50 | Rice, lb., keg, 5 |
| No. 3, 4 4 a 6 | Sugar |
| Salmon, 40 lb. bbl 50 00 | Sugar- |
| Cod, lb. 64 | N. Orleans, lb. 7 c. |
| Figs, " 124 | " 7½ in bls |
| Filberts, lb. 10 | Loaf, 14 to 17 |
| | Lump, 13 a 15 |
| Glass, box | White Hav'a, 12 124 |
| 8 by 10 3 50 3 75 | Brown, a none |

Dupont, "

Hops, east., lb. Tay, ton, 6

Hemp, cwt., 5 50

Carraccas, 1. 1 75

ron, bar, " 41 Hoop, " 6

Bar, " 5 White dry " 10

Corn, Oats,

Manilla,

Madder, "

Wheat, bush.

8 by 10 3 50 10 " 12 4 50

Ginger, race, lb. 124

ground, " 121

20

Brown, " Common th. I 25 1 50 Melee. 16 20 Spanish, 4 10 00 20 00 alæratus, 4 cask 6 keg 16 Wade's, kg, 5 50 6 50 Salt—Zanesville, bu. 30 7 00 7 25 Kanawha, - 30 33 T. Island, - 40 Petre, cr., lb. 9 Shot, bag, 1 75 2 00 Seap, No. 54, lb. 6

No. 2, " 5 5 1-2 Turpentine,gal. 75 Tallow, Ib. Imperial, lb. 90

Gunp'wder, " 90 Y. Hyson, " 75

Tin p.4 X,p. 12 50 block, lb Va Cavalba 35 to 45

In oil, keg, 2 37 2 75 Red, lb.
Logwood, lb. 43 Logwood, lb. 43 "12 Lump, 16 Cut, lb. 33 to "12 Lump, 16 Ky.No.1,6 iw. 84 No. 2. 74 Vinegar, gat 12

Let our forces be gathered out; and let the little Spartan band, firm and undaunted, go up to the battle with the Persian host at the Thermopyles of Freedom, the ballot box !

MORES A. CARTLAND.

Angel of liberty ! Guardian of right! Spread not thy pinions yet ! Take not thy flight !

We faint on our way, As if toiling in vain: Let thy sentinel eye Be above na again.

Come where, all mournfully Watching thy flight, The true sons of liberty Guard her lene height.

Our altar fires burn, But in dimness and doubt; The foe watching round For the flame to go out.

Come with thy eagle glance, Bearching our land, Come with thy balance Of truth in thy hand.

Come to the north-land, By mountain and sea, Still lovingly loyal, Are brave hearts and free.

Angel of liberty ! Worshippers still, Wait beside thy wan beacons, On mountain and hill. Hark ! the marshalling murmur,

The faithful and brave, Come again like true Christians, Go work for the slave, Republican sovereigns!

Who questions their right, Let him learn, at the ballot, Of citizen might.

To the liberty banner, Ho! lovers of right !-Ohio hath reared it, With slavery in sight.

That free flag streams over The Vermonter's brave. 'Tis the questionless power Of the free for the slave.

From her hill homes New Hampshire Her standard bath flung. Her people shall speak At the polls for the dumb.

Died Warren and Otis Believing a dream ? If not-let the "free flag' From Faneuil-Hull stream.

Sons of New England ! Remember your trust. Be brethren, and bury Old fends in the dust

Ho! the scattered return From their halting flight;-Angel of liberty ! Gird them with might

Amesbury, Mass.

. The Spirit Sleepeth not. BY WM. H. BURLEIGH. When the gentle hand of Slumbe Presses on my weary eyes, And the forms that none can number In their thronging beauty rise-

Phantoms of imagination, With a mystic glory fraught, Tell me by their fascination That the spirit sleepeth not !

When the airs of evening win me To go forth and view the skies, And I feel my soul within me Struggling, as it faint would rise From the gloomy paths of men, To enjoy its blessed lot, Something whispers to me ther That the spirit sleepeth not !

When I gaze upon the ocean, With its ever-heaving tide, In its spirit-soothing motion, Or its desolating pride-Changing still, it ever bath Voices for the inward thought, Telling in its love and wrath, That the spirit sleepeth not!

When I bend in adoration Low before the throne of God, Pouring forth my supplication, Spreading all my wants abroad. Voices from the world above, While the earth is all forgot, Tell me with their tones of love, That the spirit alsepeth not!

From the mountains and the valleys, From the leaves by sephyrs stirred, From the wind that gently dallies Whispers as of thousand spirate, Telling, as on air they rise, That the soul which man inherits Never slumbers, never dies!

> From the Abolitionist. Hymn.

AIR-"From Greenland's icy mountains," Our countrymen are dying neath their cankering chains. Full many a boart is sighing, Where nought but slavery reigns. No note of joy and gladness, No voice with freedom's lav. Palls on them in their sadness Te wipe those tears away.

Where proud Potomac dashes Along its northern strand, Where Rappahannock lashes Virginia's sparkling sand; Where Entaw, famed in story, Flows swift to Santes's stream, There, there, in grief, and gory The pinioned slave is seen !

And shall New England's daughters. Descendants of the free. Beside whose far-famed water Is heard awest minstreley, Shall they when hearts are breaking:

And woman weeps in wo Shall they all listless waiting, No hearts of pity show ? No let the shouts for freedom Ring out a certain peal, Let sire and youthful maiden All who have hearts to feel, Awake! and with the blessing Of him who came to save, A holy, peaceful triumph, Shall greet the kneeling stave ! Boston, May 1840.

Maricultural.

Seis the Earth of

It is necessary to stir the earth often among vegetables, not only for the purpose of keeping down the weeds, but for the purpose of keeping i loose for the passage of the roots, for the admission of the air and water, and to form a finely pulverized soil on top for a protection against drought. When the earth is hard, the water in time of rain will run off from some places, where a mellow soil on top

would readily imbibe it. In some cases we have observed that after a powerful rain, where the ground was hard, it was not wet down half an inch, while it was thoroughly wet where the surface was loose and fine. In dry weather the advantages of frequently stirring the soil are equally great: it prevents in a measure the evaporation of the moisture, as lose earth will not conduct off the moisture, so readily as close earth.

We are aware that some persons will say "it is a poor rule that will not work both ways," and if loose earth readily absorbs rain, it will allow the escape of moisture, but this is not the case as experiments plainly prove; and we must be governed by facts that are well established, though there may be a seeming inconsistency from our not understanding the operations of nature.

Water falls down by its own weight and will readily sink into the loose earth, running down be tween the particles; but if the ground be close, and hard, and very dry, it will run off, barely wetting the surface. The dryness, which at first view would lead one to suppose that it would at once imbibe the water, serves only to repel it. This peculiar property of very dry substances is shown by throwing water on a floor where there is much dry dust. It will remain in large drops, and be blown about over the floor, as the dry dust repels the drops and prevents their spreading.

The evaporating of moisture from the ground, is by a different process in nature, from that of gravitation by which the water falls or tends downwards; in evaporation it is drawn up and passes through some medium, first through the top of the earth and then through the air. Fine particles of earth are a poor medium for conducting off the moisture under the surface, while it readily passes off through a close hard body of earth. This fact will appear evident to any one, who, in a dry time, examines the state of the soil as to the moisture, below the fine, loose earth that is often stirred, and the hard earth in the path or place beside it, and has long remained unmoved.

Many experiments have been made by hoeing frequently in a very dry time, part of a piece of land on which corn or vegetables were growing, and leaving a part; it has been found that the crops suffered much less from drought where the earth was often stirred.

Writers on the advantage of frequent hoeing attribute its valuable effect, in this respect, to the dews penetrating more rapidly the fine earth, and passing to the roots of plants, this opinion is erro- graded by dirty work, and those young ladies neous, for a heavy dew will penetrate the fine earth but little-it will lay mostly on the top, and soon evaporates when the sun shines upon it.

In this country the dews are too light to penetrate to the roots of the plants, as they do not go so deep. The great object is to retain the moisture in the earth, and prepare the surface to receive and convey the rains directly downward, even when they come suddenly, in plentiful showers; and this is done most effectually by stirring the earth frequently and finely.

they cut up the weeds after the haying season is over, to prevent their producing seed. Others use a light horse-harrow, and stir the earth frequently, thinking there is a great advantage in this method that will repay the expense, which is but trifling, where the ground is light and free from obstructions.

Success in Farming.

The Farmer's Cabinet relates an instance of the most successful farming we have heard of for some time. It is an old, practical, hard-working farmer in the neighborhood of Amherst, N. H. w menced in the world as a dey laborer, and who, notwithstanding he had several times sustained heavy pecuniary losses in the investment of his funds, is now worth at least one hundred thousand dollars! We make the following extract from the article in the Cabinet. "This man when thirty years of age, by the

avails of his industry added to a small legacy, was enabled to purchase and pay, in part, for a farm of one hundred and thirty acres of land, one hundred of which was under cultivation, but in a very low state. The farm is altogether upland, with a soil composed of loam, clay and sand, in the chief of which the latter preponderates, the former being When he commenced farming, he adopted a particular system of rotation, to which he has implicitly adhered from that time to the present, which is forty years, and his success is the best comment on the worth of the experiment. His mode was as follows: having divided his farm into eight fields of equal size as near as possible three of the fields were sown with wheat each year, one with rye, one planted with corn, two in clover, and one an open fallow, on which corn had been raised the year previous. One of the two clover fields is kept for mowing, the other for pasture, both of which are as soon after the harvest as possible prepared for wheat in the fall. All the ma nure which is made on the farm for one year, is fallow which is then ploughed, and after one or two cross ploughings through the summer is also sown with wheat in the fall. The field on which the rye is sown, is that from which a crop of wheat has been taken the same year, and which had yielded three crops. Corn is planted on the field from which rye had been taken the year previous, the stubbles of which are ploughed down in the fall. Clover seed is sown early in the spring on two of the wheat fields, those which have been most recently manured. By this method each field yields three crops of wheat, two of clover, one of rye, and one of corn every eight years. Each field in the mean time has lain an open fallow, and received a heavy dres sing of manure, perhaps at an average of fifteen fourhorse loads per acre. His crop is seldom less than fifteen hundred bushels, but often much more. His average rye crop is about four hundred and fifty s, and his corn crop annually about five hur dred bushels-all of which grain at the presen low prices would amount to more than two thousand dollars annually, and at former prices, to double that amount, and his farm withal very highly improved.

Proper Time for Cutting Bushe

was much neglected, and the bushes and briers est among plasterers, exceeding thirty in a were grown up round those fields which had been thousand. Among those who breathe an atcleared, almost to the tops of the fences. I took a mosphere loaded with fine particles of animal strong sythe and cut them as close as I could to the ground, about the second quarter of the moon in June, when the leaves were nearly the full size. and the sap flowed most freely of any time in the year; and they seemed to bleed to death; that is the san flows from the root and dies. Not one out complaints, was among the carders; the greatfifty ever sprouted again. The experience of twenty-five years has, in all cases, proved successful; also in cutting all underbrush and saplings of almost any size. Not one in ten ever sprouted. I have practised it on oak land and on lowlands and almost all kinds of timber. I have often ploughed out the stumps with a single team. where it had not been cut over four to six years, that were a foot through; and from my experience, I would pay treble wages at that time of the lon of air in a minute; consequently, all closely year, if I wanted to clear land, rather than have them cut at any other time in the year for nothing But do not cut any timber which you want to pre serve, without you split or take the bark off, for it will soon decay and rot and be full of worms. I am well convinced that if you want timber to last, it should be cut after the leaves begin to fall, say in October or November. I think it will last, in the ground or out, nearly twice as long as it will if cut at any other time of the year. Try it and see for yourselves. ABEL PECK.

Benton, Yates co., N. Y., Feb. 25, 1841. Alb. Cultivator

Renovation of the Peach Tree .- A gentleman, residing in Cambridge, informs us that he last summer heard that charcoal placed around the roots of the diseased peach stock, was serviceable. He immediately removed the soil from around the trunk of a sickly tree in his garden, supplied its place with charcoal, and was suprised at its sudden renovation, the subsequent rapidity of its growth and the tenacity with which the fruit held on to the branches; and the unusual richness of its flavour, when matured, [N E. Farmer

MANGOL WURTZEL AND SUGAR BEETS .-Many of our farmers in the past season made experiments in raising beets for their stock, and all, so far as we have heard, speak of good success; but Mr. Benjamin Litten is the only individual who has furnished the facts of his adventure. From two and a half acres he took 1200 bushels of fine roots-this is near 500 bushels to the acre, and estimating that three bushels of beets be worth only one of corn, the crop would be worth one hundred and fifty bushels of corn to the acre. But to feed beets to milk cows with meal or bran, and hay, we believe from our experience that two bushels of beets are worth as much as one of corn. Cattle will not do well on corn or beets alone, or any thing else except rich grass; but beets particularly require to be cooked, and a little salt and meal put with them, and dry food, such as hay and fodder, fed at the same time, will be found to be very profitable. Those who desire large quantities of rich milk in the winter, should be sure to raise beets, turnips and all roots that can be profitably produced in the country. Cultivator.

The Portland Adveriser states that the contract made by the Railroad Company from Portland to Portsmouth, excludes the use of ardent spirits, not only by the laborers, but also by the contractors

The following incident may afford a timely rebuke to those lads who think themselves de who affect to be in horrors if their mammas set them about " house work." Here they will see that even General Washington was not too proud to work hard when it was necessary .-

Messenger. The Corporal.

During the Amercan revolution, it is said an officer, not habited in his military costume, was passing by where a small company of soldiers redoubt. The commander of the little squad Some farmers hoe the corn only twice, excepting was giving orders to those who were under him, relative to a stick of timber which they were endeavoring to raise up to the top of the works. The timber went up hard, and on this account the voice of the little great man was of tener heard in his regular vociferations of "Heave away! There she goes! Heave ho!'

The officer before spoken of, stopped his horse when he arrived at the place, and seeing the timber sometimes scarcely move, asked the commander why he did not take hold and render a little aid. The latter, appearing to be somewhat astonished, turning to the officer with all the pomp of an emperor, said, " Sir, I am a corporal!'

"You are not, though, are you?" said the officer, "I was not aware of that." And taking off his hat and bowing, "I ask your paron, Mr. Corporal." Upon this he dismounted his elegant steed,

flung the bridle over a post, and lifted till the sweat stood in drops upon his forehead. When the timber was elevated to its proper station, turning to the man clothed in brief authority, " Mr. Corporal Commander," said he. when you have another such job, and have

not men enough, send to your Commander-in-Chief, and I will come and help you a second time." The corporal was thunder-struck! It was Washington.

nce of Certain Occupations in Causing the

Some researches have been made by M. Benoiston de Chateauneuf in relation to the influence of certain occupations in causing pulmonary consumption. His attention was dire ctedto he subject, from witnessing the number of deaths from that discase, in the commune of Meuse. where the business of manufacturing gun flints is extensively carried on. By examining the egisters, he came to the conclusion that human hauled in the spring on the field intended for open life has been shortened five years in the commune, which he attributes to the inhalation of the particles which escape from the gun-flints, in the process of giving to then their proper form, causing a very great number of those employed in their manufacture, to be effected with disease of the lungs. He was led to extend his investigations to the individuals of other occupations, who are exposed to a similar cause of disease. He-procured a list of persons admitted for pulmonary complaints into three of the principal hospitals of Paris, during a period of five years, from 1821 to 1826. Among mechanics who, like bakers, coal-men, cottonspinners, etc., breathe an atmosphere loaded with a fine vegetable dust, he found the average amount of consumption was a little more than twenty-two individuals in the thousand -The mortality, from consumption, was the least among cotton-spinners and carders, being about eighteen to the thousand, and the greatest being among coal-men, about forty-one to the thous and. Among those who breathe an atmosphere charged with mineral dust, such as stone-cutters, etc., the average number of deaths from diseases of the lungs, was nearly thirty persons in a thousand. Among laborers engaged in hewing MESSRS. GAYLORD & TUCKER: When I first stone, the mortality from this cause, is least, besettled in Yates county, I bought a farm which ing eighteen in a thousand, while it is the greatmatter, such as wool and hair-carders, brushmakers, feather-men, etc., the average number of deaths, from diseases of the lungs, was 5.44 per cent, or upwards of fifty-four persons in a thousand. The smallest mortality, from these est among those who work in feathers. The general conclusion of Mr. Benoiston is, that among persons whose occupations oblige them to breathe an atmosphere charged with dust, 24 persons of every thousand of such individuals received into the hospitals, will be found to be loboring under consumption.

Importance of Ventilated Apartments A man consumes or spoils more than one gal-

confined places must be very unwholesome.-Candles and lamps before dim in public assemblies, and this is an indication of the impurity of the air. The perspiration from animal bodies is exceedingly injurious in a confined space .-"Three thousand human beings," observes Dr. Arbuthnot, "living within the space of an acre of ground, would make an atmosphere of their own steam about 71 feet high, which, if not carried away by winds, would become pestiferous in a moment." Dressed food, both animal and vegetable, pollites the atmosphere; consequently a room is very insalubrious immediately after it has been used for the purpose of dining. Dr. Priestley, on one occasion, corked up a bottle of air of this kind, and found that it was deprived of a considerable portion of oxvgen. Every room ought to be completely purified, by the opening of the door and windows, at least once in the day. A close bed-room is also extremely unwholesome; neither ought the bed to be surrounded with curtains; many persons have a habit of sleeping with the curtains drawn entirely round the bed--no practice can be more injurious. The fire-place should never be stopped up by chimney-boards; but in damp and very cold weather, a fire is essential to health, care being taken that the room is not overheated. Many dangerous colds are caught by those whose lungs are delicate, by changing the atmosphere of a warm and dry sitting-room, for that of a damp andcold chamber. Such transitions are injurious even to the robust, and often fatal to the weak and

The British at Chusan.

The troops were then landed; the British flag hoisted; and a more complete pillage could not be conceived than then took place. Every house was indiscriminately broken open; every drawer and box ransacked; the streets strewed with fragments of furniture, pictures, chairs, tables, grain of all sorts, etc., and the whole set off by the dead or living bodies of the inhabitants, who had been unable to leave their city, from the wounds received from our merciless guns .- Some were lying with one leg shot off, others with two; some with awful wounds from thirty-two pound shot passing through their bodies; and others with legs from which the bones had been partly shot out by grape and canister. For two days, the bodies were allowed to lie exposed to sight, where they fell; their swelling and the accumulation of flies, at last extreme; that is to say, did not cease till there was nothing left to take, and the plunderers will, no doubt, be able on our return to Calcutta, to place at their friends' disposal, for the ornamenting of their houses, trophies, gained not from Chinese soldiers, or from a field of battle, but from the harmless and peaceable inhabitants and tradesmen of a city doomed to destruc- Farm tion by our men-of-war, who, a few days preof the Chinese government .- India Gazette.

----AN INTERESTING FACT .- The following interestng fact has been communicated to us as an illustration of the beneficial effects produced in the community by the late vigorous temperance movements in this city.

A few days since, Mr. -Abstinence Head Quarters, No.1, Marlborough Chapel, in a state of great agitation. He said that he nad come to join the society, and throw himself on been very much intoxicated—had lately been in the House of Correction for being drunk-and that a warrant was then out for his arrest. He signed the pledge, and two members of the society, strangers to him-men who, but a short time since, were wedded to the cup, and had both committed crimes under the influence of drink for which they had been disgracefully punished-took the unfortunate man by the hand, tendered their assistance, and accompanied him to the police court, where they re presented the case to Justices Simmons and Merrill, who were upon the bench.

The justices listened to the statements with attention and kindness. They spoke in the most approving and feeling terms of the exertions of the society, and put the prisoner under bonds for thirty days by way of trial, with the understanding that if matters went on right unfil that time, he should then be released from his obligations. The man rejoiced, returned home to an affectionate and almost heart-broken family, consisting of a wife and six children, and is now steadily at work for their support, receiving two dollars a day. How much better is this result than to have sent him to the House of Correction for six months, at the expense of the city, with his family left destitute and thrown upon the charities of an unfeeling world.

If you would reclaim the drunkard and make him a useful member of society, you must treat him with kindness-teach him to feel that he is a man-that he has a place in society-that he is not an outcast-and nineteen times out of twenty, he will be won over, and bound to the cause of virtue. -Bolts and bars will do nothing, while kindness and good feeling will do every thing.

PREMIUM FURNITURE.

MITCHELL. MOORE, & Co. Furniture and Chair manufacturers, Citizen's Cabinet Warerooms, No. 2 Second-street, between Main and Sycamore-streets, Cincinnati. Gratef for the liberal patronage which they have received since their association as a firm, inform their friends and the public generally, that they continu to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of articles in their line of business. It being the desire of Mitchell, Moore & Co. to sustain their rep utation, they have therefore determined to employ none ced workmen, and use good materials in their but experien

manufactory.
They respectfully invite their fellow-citizens who may want to purchase articles in their line of business, to call and examine their stock.

MITCHELL, MOORE & Co. Ohio Mechanic's Institute .- This is to certify tha Messrs. Mitchell & Moor exhibited at the Third Annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanic's Institute, several specimen's of Furniture, viz. a workstand, table, and a birdseye maple bedstead, which are adjudged to be the best

ork exhibi Given under our hand this 27th day of June, 1840. JOHN P. FOOTE, Pres't CINCINNATI ENGLSIH AND FRENCH ACAD-EMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MISS BLACKWELL, Principal. The course of study comprise Reading, Writing Sketching and the rudiments of Drawing, Arithmetic Grammar, Ancient and Modern History and Geography Natural and Moral Philosophy, Botany, Composithe French lenguage and Vocal music.

The system of instruction pursued in this Institution will secure to its pupils a sound education in the several departments of English study, and in the valuable art of outline delineation so conducive to the formation o habits of distinct and ready observation, while daily re pupils, without exception, will offer very superior advan-tages to those parents who desire that their daughters hould become proficient in the use of that language and the introduction of singing in frequent alternation with the different studies during the hours of instruc ion cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon the nealth spirits and voices of the students,

Young ladies residing in the Academy will receive the unremitting attention of the Principal, with regard to their health, comfort, improvement in personal deport ment, and moral and intilectual progress.

The Academic year will be divided into two sessions

of twenty two weeks each with a vacation during the months of July and August.

TERMS.

For Boarding and Tuition, \$250,00) Per Annum 50.00 payable half-50.00 yearly. Tuition only, " Piano, Harp or Guitar, yearly. Greek, Latin, Italian German, Drawing, Painting &c. n the usual terms.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

A pleasant Country Seat with 9 acres of rich land uated upon a McAdamized road, 3 miles from town The improvements consists of a new house with six good rooms, a cellar and portico; also a frame stable and a cistern. This is a delightful retreat for a family during

A fertile Farm of 80 acres, situated 5 miles from town with 65 acres in tillage, a frame house with four rooms and a cellar; also a log house, a frame barn, a tenant's cabin, a small orchard and a garden. The land is good, well located for cultivation, watering with springs, and fenced with posts and rails. A fertile farm of 100 acres, located 6 miles from town

and close to a Mc Adamized road. It has 90 acres in tillage, a good orchard of 8 acres of apple trees, a frame louse with 5 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a large frame earn, a store room, a well, and several springs. The land is rich and level. A Country Seat with 26 or 60 acres of land, situated

on the Lawrenceburg road, and the Ohio, 7 miles from town, with about one half in cultivation, an excellent new frame house built in cottage style having 4 rooms, a hall, a porch and a cellar; also a wood house, log house, a cistern and a few fruit trees. The ouse stands upon a mound, and has a fine view of the river and the surrounding country. A Country seat with 17 acres of superior land, located upon a turnpike road, 7 miles from town, with 7 acres

in culture, the rest a delightful grove planted with blue grass. The improvements comprise a new frame house with 7 rooms and a hall; also a frame stable for 10 horses, a poultry yard, 2 wells, an orchard of 250 choice fruit trees, and a large garden tastefully laid out, and planted with 100 Isabella and Catawba vines. A good farm of 100 acres, situated 7 miles from town, a healthy region, having 60 acres in cultivation, brick house with 9 rooms, a cellar and a porch; also

good quality and well located for tillage. A farm of 160 acres, situated 9 miles from town, upon turnpike road, with 60 acres in culture, a few fruit trees, 2 good wells, a spring and a log house. The land

2 frame barns, a milk house, a stable, a wood

is good and fovorably located for tillage, A farm of 55 acres, situated upon a road 8 miles from rendered them disgusting; and they were buried on the spot. The pluuder was carried to an large orchard of excellent fruit trees, a well and many springs. The land is good, well cultivated and all fen

> own, having 70 acres in culture, 40 fruit trees, a good stone house having 10 rooms, a cellar and 2 porches likewise a brick house with 5 rooms and a cellar; also a milk house, a frame barn and a smoke house. The land is fair quality, well watered and calculated for a Dairy A desirable Form of 200 acres, situated 9 miles from

vious, issued a very strict order to all the trans- the Court House, with 75 acres in culture, a new house ports to use forbearance with all the natives in our dealings with them, as we did not war with trees; likewise a garden with quince, cherry, pear, plum. raspberry and current trees. The land consists of rich ottom and good upland.

> A fertile farm of 108 acres, situated upon a Turnpike road, 14 miles from town, having 90 acres in cultivation an excellent frame house with 8 rooms, a cellar kitcher and two porches; a tenant's house, and extensive frame barn, a stable for 8 horses, and a large corn loft; also tool, noke, wagon, gear, wash, carrriage and cider houses,two wells, several cisterns and many springs; also a su perior orchard of choice trees, a culinary garden with ma ny fruit trees and grape vines. The land is very rich level, and well fenced with posts and rails, with gates for the fields. The buildings are new, well painted, laid out with a good taste and calculated for a gentleman of for-

> A farm of three hundred acres, situated 29 miles from town, upon a good road and a canal, having 100 acres in cultivation, two apple orchards of 8 acres grafted fruit trees, a large brick house with thirteen rooms, an extensive dining room and a cellar; also two commodious stables with lofts for hay, a well, and numerous springs. The land is first and second bottom and hill. The house is now used for a tavern. There is a lock upon the premises with 10 feet fall.

> A good Farm of 160 acres of level land, situated upon road, 34 miles from town, having 90 acres in tillage, frame cottage with 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; also excellent frame barn with stables, a log house, a garden well fenced, and well stocked with choice vines and quince trees; likewise two orchards of choice apple, pear, cherry and peach trees, a well and several springs. land is favorably located for tillage, the neighborhood good

A fertile Farm of 200 acres, located 45 miles from wn, having 100 acres in tillage; a good frame with 6 rooms, a cellar, and two porches; also a new frame pork-house, a frame house, a stable and an orchard of hearing apple trees. The land is rich, and consists of bottom and upland. It it considered one of the best farms in the country, A Farm of 300 acres of good land, situated upon the

Ohio 75 miles from town, with 200 acres in cultivation. a young orchard of grafted apple trees, a good hewed log house, and an excellent spring. There are 200 acres bottom and 100 of upland. It has the reputation of There are 200 acres of ing an excellent farm

A desirable Stock Farm of 508 acres, situated in Illinois, 20 miles from the Mississippi and 4 from a country town. The land consists of one half prairie, and ne half wood, with 150 acres in cultivation, 2 log houses. 2 log barns, a good well, a reservoir of pure water fo cattle, and an excellent orchard of 4 to 6 acres of apple, plum and peach trees. It has a large range of unfenced prairie for summer pasturage, and a thick grove near the se for winter shelter.

Farmers and Citizens who wish to dispose of their tates can, by application to me, have the advantage an extensive advertisement of their property in English and German, both in Europe and the United States, without cost to them, unless sales be effected:

Very many other farms and Country Seats for sale; al so several tracts without buildings, near and far from the City. Eligible Houses in various parts of the city for sale. Citizens and emigrants are invited to call for full information, which will be given gratis, if by letter postage paid.

Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent, interest upon Mor gage, or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 per cent, at 10 days sight. Persons desirous of receiving money from Englan,

Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and other parts of Europe, can have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the Engish bankers. English Bills of Exchange, Gold and Bank of England Notes

The experience of nine years in the sale of Res nation to Emigrants.

THOMAS EMERY, Esta and Money Agent, No. 11, East Fourth St.

PETERS'PILLS

GREAT ARRIVAL!—18 bushels, or 75.000 Boxes of Peters' Pills.—The subscriber has made arrangements with Dr. Peters, of New York, to be supering the pills All John St. Delta All John St. lied by the quantity with his Pills. All dealers can e supplied at New York prices.

Of all the Pills we have any knowledge of these

the most valuable. In no instance have they failed accomplish every thing they promised, and thouse who have been for years lingering with some obstin orchronic disease, now , dd their testimony in behalf this valuable medicine.

Their properties as an anti-billious and aperient m cine are unrivalled; all who use them, recomms them; their virtues surpass all eulogy and must be us to be appreciated. The weak and delicate will strengthened by their use, not by bracing, but by rea ing the cause of weakness, the gross and corrupt hu of the body. They require no change in diet or care, any kind. Plain directions accompany each Box, that every one is his own competent physician.

Dr. Peters has spent much time in experime

with different vegetable medicines, for the diseases of the liver and now offers his Vegetable Pills as the be most convenient, and cheapest medicine that can prepared for general use.

One great quality of his Vegetable Pills is, that the One great quanty of this vegetatio fills is, that they have the alternative principle combined with their calls artic, or operative qualities, so that they not only cleans the stomach and bowels by purging, but they regulate the liver, change the morbid secretion strengthen the digestive organs, purify the blood, invigorate the circ ion, and gives tone and energy to the nervous system They are mild and pleasant in their operation convey almost immediate conviction of the

their first dose. They can be taken by any person any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, and the delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irrit bility, and invariably produce sound health. The vegetable Pills are a sure remedy for jaundi sick and nervous headaches, dyspepsia, costive sickness of the stomach, heart burn all bilious comple fevers of all kinds, and if taken at the commend will invariably check their progress, and save the pati

from a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are invaluable in nervous and hypochondrical affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject. They operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a safe and certain remedy for worms in chi Peters' Celebrated New York Vegetable Pills, are for sale by W. H. Harrison, and Harrison and Glas-coe, Cincinnati, and throughout the United States, Cap.

adas, Mexico and West Indies. COUGH LOZENCES

Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

Are the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. &c.-The proprietor has never known an instance where the did not give perfect satisfaction. Several thousand boxes have been sold within the last three months, restoring to health persons in almost every stage of consump tion, and those laboring under the most distressing colds and coughs. They do not check and dry up the cough, but rendsr it easy, promote expectoration, allay the tick ling or irritation, and remove the proximate or exciting cause. They are made from a combination of the most valuable expectorant, or cough medicines, and are undoubtedly superior to every thing in use for those com-plaints. Hundreds upon hundreds of certificates have been offered of their wonderful virtues, from those who

well and many springs; likewise 2 orchards, a garden and a yard well paled. The land is chiefly in grass, perfect health, by using them.

The Rev. James Kant had suffered with a distressing cough, pain in his right side, night sweats, and all the usual symptoms of the consumption. He tried many popular remidies, but all in vain. He consulted some our most distinguished physicians, and they told him he had the consumption, and must prepare to die, as he could not be cured. A friend advised him to try Do Sherman's Cough Lozenges, as they had cured several that had been given up. He did so, and to the unspeak-able joy of all his friends, he immediately began to grow better, and before he had taken four boxes, was entirely cured; and he is now again, through the divine blessing A Farm of 135 or 90 acres, located 10 miles from permitted to minister to his loving flock.

James Grant, No, 4 Ann street, cured of a most disressing cough in one day by a few doses of Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

Mrs. Jenkins was given up as incurable, and expected

daily to breathe her last. She was cured in a few weeks by these celebrated Lozenges. The Rev. Dr. Eastmond has used them in his family as has also several members of his church and he says no cough medicine ever was half so efficatious.

Dr. Allen, a distinguished physician of this city says he has used Sherman's Lozenges in his pratice, in great many cases, and they always He has always been able to cure the most distressing cases of recent standing in one or two days. We used Sherman's Cough Lozenges in our families

and they never failed to cure the worst cases in a few We recommend them to all who are afflicted with coughs, colds, whooping coughs, asthma, tightness of the chest, consumption, &c &c., as the best remedy they possibly can use. Rey. James O. Kent, New Haven,

James Hunt, 675 Greenwich st. Rev. J. N. Moffat, Benjamin Cromble, 645, Broadway.

References also, to S. B. Andrews, Judge J. L. Spencer Benjamin Cromble, Dr. Coleman, G.G. Deshon, and the many thousands who have been cured by them-Prepared by A. SHERMAN, M. D. 106 Nassau st. New York. Just received by W. H. Harrison, & co. Druggists

corner of Fourth and Main street Cincinnati; and most of the principal merchants in the state of Ohio, Virginia, Pennsylvania and throughout the United

Price only 25 cents per box.

WORM LOZENGES

Are the greatest discovery ever made, for dispelling the various kinds of worms, that so frequently and distressing annoy, both children and adults. They are an nfallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste that dren will take them as ready as a common pepermint Lozenge. Many diseases arise from worms, without it being suspected. Sometimes a very troublesome cough, pains in the joints or limbs, bleeding at the nose, &c. are occasioned by worms, and will be cured by using this celebrated medicine. Capt. Coffin of Nantucket, consulted Dr. Sherman.

on account of his son, eight years old. He had been in a decline for several months, and attended by four Physicians who could give him no relief. His symptons were leanness, pallid hue, very offensive breath, disturbed sleep, broken off by fright and screaming, headache, distressing cough, itching of the nose through the day, and of the anus towards night, with slimy discharges from the bowels. The Doctor pronounced the case of one of worms, and recommended his Worm Lozenges.
After the first dose the child ran to his parents, frightened at the quantity of worms that came from him-he end at once, and before he had used one box began to me e was entirely cured. The Rev. Jabez Townsend's little girl, nine years old,

was given up as incurable, by two physicians. She was fast wasting away, and was so miserable, that the death was alone looked to for relief. Three doses of Sherman's Worm Lozenges entirely cured her. Dr. Hunter, another celebrated physician, uses no other

vorm medicine in his practice. Dr. Castle, 297 Broadway, has used Sherman's Lozenges in his practice, for more than two years, and nev-

Hon. B. B. Beardsley, Col. L. Clark, Joseph Haines, Esq. Professor Bingham, and the thousands who have used these lozenges, can fully attest to their great and

onderful virtues. The Hon. B. B. Beardsly thinks they have saved the life of one of his children. It had been a long time in a decline and was attended by the best physicians without any relief. His family doctor recommended Sherman's Worm Lozenges as the only hope; he did so and through the blessing of God his child is now well-an other living evidence of their wonderful virtues, Mr. B. says no family should be without them.

More than 2,000 certificates might be added of their truly wonderful properties.

Prepared by A. Sherman, M. D.

106 Nassau st. New York. A supply of these valuable Worm Lozenges, just received by W. H. Harrison & co., only agent for Cincin-

Price only 25 cts. per box.

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